The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 81. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The "ball" season approacheth.

—The apple crop in England this year is short.

—Light waits—The waits of the torch-light procession.

—Thanksgiving day on November 30, according to the Governor's proclamation, is issued yesterday.

—General John A. Dix has consented to accept the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York City.

—Three hundred persons have professed "conversion" since Sunday at the Moody and Sankey meetings in Chicago.

—The Boston *Post* says that Disraeli "plays the flute." Oh, yes, and he has joined the coronet band.—*Graphic.*

—Dr. Arthur S. Cop[illegible]d, formerly one of the editors of *Wilke's Spirit*, committed suicide yesterday. Cause family troubles.

—"Principles be hanged," said a Democrat who was staggering home under a load of indignation and bad whisky. "What we want is reform."

—Impatient people will have a hard time of it next week. It may be that the result will not be definitely known either way till Thursday or Friday.

—The fascinating Irene House, of Trenton, New Jersey, was in New York yesterday, making inquiries with reference to a rumor that Governor Tilden had advertised for a wife.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

—The colored men in South Carolina are perfectly free to choose for themselves. They can vote for Wade Hampton or have their brains blown out. In but few States is the colored man so much cared for.

—Tilden's prospective majority in New York is rapidly melting under the process of purging the registration lists, that is going on in New York and Brooklyn. All the Republicans of the Empire State ask is an honest vote.

—Speaking of the retenion of the Main Building, a Chicago editor who stays at Memorial Hall on Thursday was politely requested to "move on" by a member of the Centennial Commission. The latter said the editor's feet dwarfed the structure.

—The trousseau for Miss May, who is to marry James Gordon Bennett, has arrived from Europe, where it was collected at an expense of $20,000, according to the gossips. It is said to be the most beautiful and elaborate ever prepared for an American lady.

—Bartley Campbell has gone to Europe. He has learned from playwrights more successful than himself that an author can visit the French theatres and get the original plays for the American market much easier than they can be invented here.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

—Jennie June says Tweed's quarters, consisting of a parlor and bedroom, have been newly and neatly fitted up for him in Ludlow Street Jail. The arrangements made with a well know caterer n-ar by to supply the thick tenderloin of steak, which is his favorite dish.

—Charles Williamson alias Chas. Stevens alias Perrin, convicted some time ago on two indictments, charging him with forging bonds on the New York Central and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railway companies, was sentenced yesterday to the States Prison for fifteen years.

—The women suffragists of New Haven held a meeting last week to prove that woman is man's superior in point of courage, but some profane person introduced a live mouse into the room, and those members who couldn't climb up on the table, dropped out of the window, and the meeting was broken up.

—Some one ruminates sadly in the Chicago *Journal:* "The white-gloved beau of last night, leaning over the balustrades and twirling his silky mustache, may next month be a fond husband leaning over an ice stove, and preparing a cup of morning coffee for a thin-lipped woman with a hawk-bill nose on bias."

—The latest mammoth fortune in search of a claimant is that of Charles Robert O'Keefe, Victoria street, Allahabad, who died February 20th. It amounts to about $24,000,000. George Carrington and Wm Wigley, solicitors of Calcutta, advertise for heirs. O'Keefe's father, an Irishman, lived in London in 1803 and had four children.

—Tilden's letter closes with the old Confederate appeal—"Let bygones be bygones, and turn from the dead past to the new and better future." This is pathetic, but the rapidity with which Mr. Tilden's Southern friends are now making "bygones" of Republicans who refuse to vote for him is not an interesting commentary on his appeal.

—Isaac Furnas Bragg, the first merchant in New York to give employment to the late A. T. Stewart in the haberdashery business, died a few days ago, aged ninety. Mr. Stewart came to this country with a letter of introduction from Mr. Bragg's brother, and was first employed by Mr. Bragg to teach school at No. 3 Roosevelt street.

—Judge Hoar says he is profoundly silent and submissive on the subject of women's rights. He adds: "I certainly never said anything against them, and they always seemed to me to be kind of rights that, if I may judge of my practical experience, are very apt to take care of themselves. I say this as a married man of long standing."

New Orleans *Bulletin:* She didn't care for his wearing a bunch of jasmine in his buttonhole, but when she discovered it was stuffed on the lapel of his coat with a ladies' scarf pin, this unreasonable woman took off his fifteen and a half inch turn down collar, cravat and all, in exactly four seconds, and spoiled a new plated ice-pitcher on his head.

—Monsieur Parodi, the author of "Rome Vaincue," the tragedy which is causing so much excitement in Paris, and in which Mlle. Bernhardt has rivaled Rachel, has received from Victor Emanuel the Cross of the Crown of Italy. Parodi is a native of the Island of Canadia and began to write plays before he quitted school. The Comedie Francaise accepted "Rome Vaincue" five years ago, and the manager has ever since shrunk from putting it in rehearsal for the reason of inharmony of style. Parodi is now 35 years old, is tall thin, and wears spectacles.

—The Washington *Chronicle* says: "At the last Presidential election, Gen. Grant was practically disfranchised. He could not consistently vote for this or that party, and etiquette demanded that he should not cast a ballot for his own re-election. This year things are changed. A candidate has been nominated by the Republican party for whom he feels inclined to go, and it is his duty, and accordingly he will leave this city some time next week for Galena, Ill., where he will deposit a vote for the electors of Hayes and Wheeler."

—When Gov. Tilden goes through the ceremony of inauguration, says the New York correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser*, he steps forward in a jerky, quick manner, holding the elbow of his extended arm close to his side, puts his hand, which is as much white and soft as a lady's, in it as a dead frog, for a moment into the hand of the visitor, and then whirls about and whispers to the friend who happens to be nearest. He repeats this curious performance at every introduction, and never says anything but the barest word of salutation to the visitor. He whispers, whispers, whispers from morning till night, and thus studiously impresses upon the minds of observers that he is "sly, sir, devilish sly!"

Terrific Rainstorm.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—A correspondent at Orleans, Orange county, on the line of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, sends the particulars of a fearful rainstorm which took place in that region, commencing on Saturday morning and continuing till nearly daylight on Monday. The rain was a perfect flood of water, not pouring, as usual, in drops, but in perfect sheets. The ground resembled a lake, the water having poured into town until half the place was flooded. The water rose as high as the window tops, and as yet has fallen but little. In addition to the destruction of household goods, barns, &c., large lots of cattle, horses, hogs, etc., were drowned or lost. The river is extraordinarily high. The bridge over this river between Orleans and Paoli is swept away. This is the bridge on which Picard and Tungett were hanged by vigilants several years ago. At present it is impossible to compute the damage which the flood has occasioned along the bottoms of Lost river, but it will be very heavy—probably $100,000—in amount.

The Late James Lick's Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—Jno. H. Lick to-day filed in the Probate Court a petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of his father, the late James Lick. This is the first that has been definitely known of his designs since his arrival here some weeks ago, but it is understood that in the meantime there have been attempts to compromise matters between him and the trustees of the estate by allowing him a large portion of the residue left to pioneers and the Academy of Sciences, after providing for definite bequests in the trust deed. The filing of this petition is considered the beginning of vexatious and expensive litigation.

Fire Damp Explosion.

POTTSVILLE, PA., October 31.—An explosion of fire damp occurred last night in the Wadesville colliery, near St. Clair. Three men, named Dormanly, Ryley and Welsh, were shockingly burned, but it is thought not fatally. The damage done was considerable, and it will be several days before work in the mine can be resumed.

FIRST EDITION.

THE GREAT TAX-BLANK PLOT.

Mysterious Visit of Tilden to Philadelphia the Day Before the Arrival of the Fraudulent Paper Blanks—His Visit Kept Unusually Quiet—A Question for His Friends to Consider—Arrest of the Chairman of the Democratic City Committee—Preliminary Proceedings Against the Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—The capture of the paper for the Democratic bogus tax receipts still continues the theme for excitement in political circles, and the Democracy were busy all day yesterday endeavoring to make out the affair as trivial and one of common practice by both parties; but all unprejudiced people know well that such an infamous and shameless attempt at fraud has never been attempted here before. Another very important fact in connection with this bold scheme to carry Pennsylvania is that Gov. Tilden is understood to have paid this city a flying visit on Friday last, one day in advance of the fraudulent paper. On the register at the Continental Hotel of that date there appears the following signature among the numerous others: "Samuel J. Tilden, New York." He was assigned to room No. 230, and left on Saturday. The matter was kept a profound secret and the presence of this prominent individual not noted. Whether he came on a "still hunt" for, indeed, it was a quiet one—is a matter of conjecture, and the most plausible theory is that he came here to see what chances there were for the success of this bold scheme of his managers. What the result of the endeavor has been he now undoubtedly knows, as he is a constant reader of the *Times*. His known experience in all the small details of political trickery, and his questionable reputation as a publican and in some other respects, lay him under strong suspicion of active complicity in this last nefarious plot, when taken in connection with the undeniable facts that his name stands on the hotel register and that the hotel clerks refuse all information concerning it.

Yesterday afternoon Marcus and Josephs were brought up for a further hearing at police headquarters. The court room was densely packed with a motley crowd of Democratic leaders and hangers-on, among whom were Spire McMullin, Jim Campbell, Chief Clerk to the Secretary of the Interior, and of Whisky Ring fame; Doc. Kasserly, Jere. McKibben, from whose hotel Josephs started on Saturday night, and others. Immediately before the commencement of the hearing George McGowan, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, came into the court room, and with considerable assurance, took a stand among the spectators, well knowing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, but brazenly defying justice in its own temple. He was soon taken into custody, and placed along with the other culprits, and the trial commenced. The Commonwealth was represented by Hon. Wm. B. Mann, Hon. Christian Kneass, and Hon. John K. Valentine, United States District Attorney. The conspirators were represented by Lewis C. Cassidy, a Pilgrim Democrat. In addition to the facts relating to the capture of the papers, Deputy Sheriff Salter produced the Sheriff's proclamation calling for an election on Tuesday next, and Mr. Thomas W. Price, who manufactures and prints the genuine tax receipts, was called to prove that all the tax receipts required had been printed and delivered to the Receiver of Taxes this year, and that as great care is exercised in the manufacture of the paper and the printing as the Government exercises over the making of paper for printing the notes of the United States Treasury Department. The driver of a carriage testified to the taking of Josephs and another man from the Girard House to the North Pennsylvania Railroad depot, where both men alighted, and soon afterward re-embarked and were driven to the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee, at No. 101, Walnut street. This driver was very forgetful, and apparently with a purpose. He could not tell whether bundles had been placed in his carriage or not, or whether they had been taken out. Matthew Vallon, who brought Marcus to meet Josephs, testified to stopping at a saloon kept by Squire McMullin, at Ninth and Bainbridge streets, and Mr. Cassidy, endeavored to make capital out of this, and show that the bundles were brought out of this saloon, and thus throw the onus of the affair on the Squire, to shield the Democratic State Committee from complicity. In this he was not successful, as Mr. Mann proved beyond a doubt that Josephs and "the other man," (McGowan,) received the bundles at the depot, thus showing that they came from New York direct. At this point Mr. Mann, for the prosecution asked for another hearing on Friday next, saying that he wished to show that the conspiracy extended further than the three persons under arrest, and that he would prove in time who the parties were that brought the paper from New York, and implicate parties there in the conspiracy. "For," he added, "this is not a conspiracy of mean proportions, but one to furnish persons who are not qualified to vote with the necessary means, and thus give the ballot to at least thirty thousand persons who are not entitled to enjoy its privileges." He therefore asked that bail in $5,000 for each person be required. Mr. Cassidy, with a great deal of braggadocio, said, "Well, we are ready to furnish bail to any amount, and to appear for a hearing at any time you may name." This concluded the proceedings.

THE COMING ELECTION.

How the Democrats Propose to Elect Their Candidates—U. S. Deputy Marshals to be Arrested in Baltimore by the Sheriff.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Two citizens of Baltimore have sent to the Department of Justice a letter, stating that it is currently reported that the Sheriff of that city, through his deputies, is contemplating the arrest of a sufficient number of United States Deputy Marshals on or before next Tuesday, with the evident intention of weakening the force of the power and presence of those officers on election day, and that fear of insufficient protection from the United States Government in case of the arrest of said Deputy Marshals has produced a profound sensation among Republicans, which makes it exceedingly difficult to procure a sufficient number in some localities of volunteers for the position of Deputy Marshals on election day.

Fraudulent Naturalization in New York.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Four arrests were made to-day for procuring fraudulent naturalization papers last week. The United States Supervisors of Elections had a number of clerks in the Superior and Common Pleas Courts scrutinizing the returns of naturalizations in those courts for the last month, to detect, if possible, a large number of frauds said to have been committed. The United States District Attorney visited the naturalization offices this morning, and assisted in the work.

The United States District Attorney called upon Mr. Janes, Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, to-day, saying he had undoubted proof of numerous frauds in taking out naturalization papers. He asked permission to have the records for the whole year examined. This was refused.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Battle Between Gen. Miles and Sitting Bull—The Redskins Defeated—Sitting Bull out of Ammunition.

ST. PAUL, October 31.—The *Pioneer-Press* has a special from Bismark, which says Gen. Miles had a successful fight after an unsuccessful council with Sitting Bull on the 21st and 22d, on Cedar Creek, killing a number of Indians and wounding many, his own loss being two wounded. He chased the Indians about sixty miles, when they divided, one portion going toward the agency, and Sitting Bull toward Fort Peck, Gen. Miles following. Gen. Hazen has gone to Peck for four companies of infantry and rations for Miles. Sitting Bull crossed the river below Peck on the 24th, and had sent word to the agent that he was coming in and would be friendly, but wanted ammunition.

"Boss" Tweed.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The violent storms which have been reported as occurring east of Cape Hatteras may possibly account for the delay in the arrival of the Franklin with William M. Tweed on board, the vessel could be discovered from Sandy Hook yesterday. The observers could see only about six miles, the atmosphere being very black. None of the incoming vessels had seen the Franklin.

Trial of Prize Fighters.

SALEM, N. J., October 31.—The Salem court convened this morning, and at two p. m. the State Prosecutor moved the indictment against James Weeden, John Clark, Samuel Collyer, Martin Neary and Richard Goodwin, for the murder of the youth Walker in a prize fight. They are all to be tried together. There is much excitement, and there is a rumor that indictments will also be found against several prominent Philadelphians for being present at the fight.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Seventeen Cars Loaded with Passengers for the Centennial Run Into—Five Cars Telescoped—Heartrending Scenes—The Killed and Wounded.

SCRANTON, October 31.—The fearful accident on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad last night occurred at a small station known as Lehigh Summit, on the Pocono Mountain, twenty miles from Scranton. The regular afternoon train to New York and Philadelphia, consisting of seventeen passenger coaches, drawn by three engines, had about twelve hundred passengers on board, principally bound for the Centennial Exhibition. The train was, it appears, two hours behind time, and reaching the Summit shortly after eight o'clock, stopped to take water from the tank. While there a heavy coal train, drawn by three engines, ran into the rear of the passenger train, telescoping two of the cars through and through, and breaking five others. The scenes that ensued were heartrending, although by a most miraculous circumstance the number of killed were but few.

The Victims.

The Scranton *Republican* this morning gives the following list of dead and wounded, all of whom belong to this State:

Killed—David R. Pierce, of Hamilton; Jas. Bragg, of Utica.

Wounded—Truman Seymour, of Rome; Cornelius Gay, of Preble; Lena Donald, of Hamilton; Mrs. Duffy, of Hamilton; Mrs. Dr. Pierce, of Hamilton; John Donald, of Hamilton; Mrs. Abbott, of Hamilton; Mrs A. L. Tuttle, of Columbus; Mrs. W. F. Parker, of North Brookfield; Frank Duffy, of Morrisonville; Edward Brainard, of Richfield Springs; Albert Thomas, of Shelburne; Hugh Reilly, of Columbus; Enos Parker, of Morrisonville; Mrs. D. L. Norton, of Columbus; Miss Maggie Perry, of Watertown; Mrs. Armour, of Morrisonville; Mr. Armour, of Morrisonville; J. C. Smith, of Green county; E. Jackson, of Richfield Springs; Mrs. Latimer, of Soders—making in all two killed outright and twenty-five severely injured.

The wounded were conveyed to the Goulsboro Hotel, where a corps of surgeons from Scranton attended. Mr. Seymour, Mr. Gay, Mrs. Dowall and Mrs. Price are not expected to recover. A passenger car caught fire in the wreck, and was consumed upon the track. The dead were conveyed to Scranton this morning at nine o'clock. The passengers on the wrecked train were transferred to a special train, and proceeded on their journey at midnight. The scenes and incidents connected with the collision are described as heartrending in the extreme.

Another Account.

NEW YORK, October 31.—A special dispatch from Scranton gives the following particulars of the disaster last night to a Centennial train on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Lehigh Summit. The passenger train stopped to take water. On starting one engine became detached. After being again coupled to the second engine another start was made, which resulted in breaking off the last two cars. The two engines and fifteen cars went back for the stray cars, but in coming up missed the coupling in backing up for the purpose of again attempting to couple, and when at about forty yards from the two detached cars the long coal train laden coal train of ninety-three cars, drawn by three engines, the third one being in the centre of the train, came driving up at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour, ran into the detached cars, and shot those forward into the rear of the fifteen cars, the balance of the train. The two detached cars standing between the two trains were, strange to say, but little damaged, and the rear cars of the first train into which they were immediately plunged also suffered little. But the fifth and sixth cars from the rear were literally knocked into kindling wood. The remainder of the passenger train in front was much injured, and even the engine of the coal train which had caused this damage was very little broken up. The passengers were wedged in the wreck in such a way that the backs of the seats had to be broken in order to rescue many of the sufferers. Some of the passengers had stepped off the train to wait for the watering of the engine, and so fortunately escaped. These and the uninjured on the train itself immediately set to the work of rescue. Nine dead and twenty-three gashed and bruised bodies were taken from the wreck. The rear car of the passenger train had the usual red light signal, but the train was very crowded, and the crowd on the platform hid the signal from the engineer of the front engine of the coal train. The latter claims that the curve hid the passanger train until the coal train was immediately upon it, and the steep grade required all the steam which could be carried.

Later.

SCRANTON, PA., October 31.—Cornelius Gay, of Treble, N. Y., one of the victims of the Lehigh Summit disaster, on the D., L. & W. Railway, died of his injuries at Goulsboro this afternoon. His remains were conveyed to this city, where the bodies of Dixon Bragg and Dr. Pierce and other victims lay. The bodies were enclosed in caskets and consigned this afternoon to their late homes. Eight of the wounded parties passed through this city from Goulsboro to-day, *en route* for their homes in Madison county, N. Y., and the others, about twenty-five, are still cared for at the Simons House by a corps of Scranton surgeons. The death of Mrs. Brown, who remained in an unconscious state all of to-day, is expected momentarily, as is also that of Mrs. J. L. Tuttle. The majority of the injured are in a hopeful condition.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Conference at the Executive Mansion.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, who arrived in Washington City yesterday morning, in company with Secretary Cameron and General Sherman called at the Executive Mansion before the Cabinet meeting. They were closeted with the President for nearly two hours. Afterwards Generals Sherman and Sheridan had a lengthy conference at the headquarters of the army.

Postal Cards.

The number of postal cards issued during the month ending yesterday was 23,116,000, being an increase of 2,977,500, or nearly 15 per cent., over the issues of October last year. This is the largest issue of cards occurring in any one month since the introduction of the cards some three years ago.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

The Admissions and Receipts—The Financial Success of the Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—The total cash admissions to the Centennial during the past week were 566,023. The cash receipts for the week were $282,664. The exhibition has been open one hundred and eighty-four days, and during that time the total number of cash admissions has been 6,924,463. The receipts in cash have been $3,279,483 25. The total number of admissions, cash and free, has been 8,453,923. It is considered certain that the financial success of the exhibition will be such as to admit of the payment of at least 75 per cent. on the stock subscribed.

PANIC IN A THEATRE.

A False Alarm of Fire in the Chinese Theatre in San Francisco—Twenty Persons Trampled to Death and as Many Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—A false alarm of fire created a panic in the Chinese theatre last night. The building was crowded. A rush was made for the single means of exit. Many were trampled down in the confusion. The police dragged out twenty dead and about the same number of wounded. The Chinese refused to render any assistance, and the performers continued playing until stopped by the police.

Operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of October and for the four months ending to-day, being the first third of the current fiscal year:

	October.	July 1 to Oct. 31.
Assorted National Bank notes fit for circulation, returned to the bank of issue	$ 8,563,200	$43,352,400
Assorted National Bank notes unfit for circulation, delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for replacement with new notes	4,148,400	21,010,900
Notes of failed, liquidating and reducing National banks deposited in the Treasury	1,747,200	9,957,000
Totals	$14,458,800	$74,320,300

Marine News.

LONDON, October 31.—The steamship Anchoria, from New York, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Arrived—The steamship Greece, from London.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Arrived—The steamer Pommerania, from Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, October 31.—The steamer Parthia, from Boston, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The War in the East.

Russia's Ultimatum to Turkey.

Great Activity in Belgrade.

All Able-Bodied Men Ordered to Prepare for Service.

THE WAR.

Russia's Ultimatum.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 30.—To-day's *Official Gazette* states that General Ignatieff, Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to demand the Porte's acceptance within forty-eight hours of an armistice and suspension of hostilities. Otherwise the diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey will be broken off, and General Ignatieff, with the whole personel of the embassy, will leave Constantinople. This ultimatum of Russia to Turkey was despatched from Levadia, where the Russian Court is sojourning, to Constantinople yesterday.

PARIS, October 31.—Advices from Constantinople last night say that the armistice was not then signed, but its signature was regarded as probable.

VIENNA, October 31.—The *Political Correspondence* of this city publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that the order to General Ignatieff to present Russia's ultimatum to the Porte was dispatched by the Czar direct to Constantinople last evening, and that the Czar was induced to take this step by recent events in Servia and Turkey's continuing the war, notwithstanding the negotiations pending for an armistice.

BRUSSELS, October 31.—*Le Nord* hopes the European powers will support Russia's demand, and that the armistice will be signed. It adds that the Porte's dilatory tactics do not facilitate a definitive pacification, and will force the powers to redouble their firmness and energy on the question of guarantees.

The Russo-German Alliance.

LONDON, October 31.—The London *Times* says, editorially: It is important to observe that we have notice that Germany abides and will abide by its alliance with Russia, and though it will struggle to keep on good terms with the other powers, the Governor of the Emperor's nephew and friend will remain most closely knit with the Government.

A Conflict of Authority.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 31.—Intelligence received here from Belgrade states that Prince Milan's departure thence for the army has given rise to a conflict between the Servian civil and military authorities.

The Turks are marching upon Krushevatz, and General Tcherayeff is operating with the object of covering that place.

The Turks in Alexinatz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 31.—It is officially stated that the Turkish troops have entered Alexinatz, after several days' fighting.

Servians Gathering up Courage.

A telegram from Belgrade says the consternation caused by the news of the fall of Djunis has been replaced by great activity and a strong reaction in favor of continuing the struggle. Minister Ristics, in conversation to-day, declared that Djunis was not Servia, and that the Government was determined to resist to the last, even though abandoned by all Europe. He stated that the fall of Djunis was owing to reinforcements of twenty battalions and eighteen heavy siege guns received by the Turks for Kish. He said the Turks had been further reinforced by Dervish Pasha's army, which arrived before Javor from the Montenegrin frontier.

Prince Milan has arrived at Paratcher. General Tchernayeff's army is at Deligrad and Djunis. Alexinatz Novitch's command is half way between Djunis and Kruzevatz.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Times* states that a Cabinet Council was held to-day, and the ambassadors met at General Ignatieff's residence. According to reports current this evening, there is still some disagreement relative to the details of the armistice.

Servians Called to Arms.

LONDON, November 1.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says an order has been read in the streets throughout the day calling on all able-bodied men to prepare themselves for immediate service.

Succession to the Sultan.

LONDON, November 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople says it is stated on excellent authority that the Sultan, in order to give proof of his liberal sentiments, has finally determined to make Midhat Pasha Grand Vizier shortly.

The Triple Alliance.

A Vienna special represents that the Emperor William's speech at the opening of the Reichstag has produced an uncomfortable feeling in Vienna, and is thought to indicate that the triple alliance is not firm.

Servians Shot by Russian Officers.

A Belgrade dispatch reports that Russian officers shot several Servian soldiers on Sunday in their endeavors to check the stampede at Djunis. The dread and hatred of the Servians for their Russian allies have become intense.

Idle Vaporings.

The levy *en masse* and M. Ristic's declaration concerning a prolonged resistance are idle vaporings. The Government has neither funds nor money for the newly-raised levies.

***WEST INDIES.**

Business Prostration in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, October 31.—There is still very great prostration of general business in Jamaica, in consequence of the recent commercial panic. Confidence is beginning to be restored, however, and there are indications of improving business.

Trial of Rioters.

The trial of the Barbadoes rioters has commenced before Judge Phillips, a judge from New Zealand sent out by the Colonial Office for this purpose. Hennessay is so unpopular that he is hissed on the streets as he passes in his carriage.

Damage by the Storm.

At the islands of St. Martin, St. Barts and Anguilla much damage has been done by the gales. At the former place several vessels were driven ashore, among the Matt Bedell, sunk at her moorings, the crew escaping on shore. Great havoc is reported, especially in the French quarter, as many as two hundred and fifteen houses having been destroyed in that part alone. At St. Barts and Anguilla the destruction of property is also great, and much distress prevails among the poor of these islands. A correspondent at St. Barts writes that some forty houses were blown down and destroyed, and sixty injured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The American Medium Sentenced.

LONDON, October 31.—Justice Flowers, in the Bow Street court, to-day sentenced Doctor Slade to three months' hard labor on his conviction under the vagrant act. The counsel for the defence gave notice of an appeal, pending which Slade's previous bail was accepted. The sentence of the court was received with mingled applause and hisses by the spectators.

Gladstone Reviewing Schuyler's Book on Turkestan.

LONDON, November 1.—The *Contemporary Review* contains a paper by Mr. Gladstone, reviewing Mr. Schuyler's book on Turkestan. Extracts from this book have been much quoted here by the pro-Turkish portion of the press to show that the Russians have been guilty of barbarities equal to those charged against the Turks, and the subject has excited great interest. The tendency of Mr. Gladstone's article is to demonstrate that Schuyler's work is fair and impartial. A particular extract has been seized upon in order to stir up strife. Mr. Gladstone incidentally deplecates the apprehensions of Russia's aggressiveness.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Brass" was repeated at the Opera House last night to a fair audience, and it will continue the attraction during the week.

Library Hall.

"Loan Assurance" was presented at Library Hall last evening with Miss Dargon in the *role of Lady Gay Spanker*, a role in which she has no superior on the American stage. This evening "Henry VIII" will be presented with Miss Dargon in the leading *role*.

Presidential Eve Excursion.

An extra Centennial excursion leaves Pittsburgh at 8 P. M. Tuesday, November 7th, by the King of Railroads—the Pennsylvania Central route—under the auspices of W. C. Smythe. Arrangements have been perfected to have the Presidential election returns furnished the excursionists at Altoona, Harrisburg, Lancaster and other points *en route*.

MARTIN LUTHER'S DAY.

Reformation Festival Held in the English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Allegheny.

Yesterday was the 358th anniversary of Martin Luther's appearance as the great reformer. It was generally observed by Lutherans everywhere by appropriate exercises. At the English Evangelical Lutheran Church in Allegheny the services were unusually interesting. The interior of the handsome church was beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The principal feature of the programme was a memorial address delivered by Rev. J. G. Morris, D. D., of Baltimore.

At the appointed time for opening the exercises—half-past seven o'clock—the excellent church choir appeared and rendered an appropriate voluntary. There are few, if any better choirs in the city than this, while the organ and organist are all that could be wished.

After reading the One Hundredth Psalm by the pastor, Rev. J. G. Goettman, and responses by the congregation, the audience joined the choir in singing that grand old hymn:

Great is the Lord our God,
And let His praise be great;
He makes the church His own abode,
His most delightful seat.

Rev. Dr. Morris lead in the recitation of the Apostle's Creed, followed by the choir in *Gloria in Excelsis*. After the reading of the evening lesson, and the opening prayer, the choir sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee," the congregation heartily joining.

REV. DR. MORRIS' ADDRESS.

Without waiting for further introduction Doctor Morris proceeded with his able, elegant and appropriate address. He began by referring to the great Centennial Exposition now in progress in Philadelphia, citing how impossible it is for any person to tell in an hour what he saw there in a few days. Yet how much more difficult it would be to recount the wonderful changes wrought in the religious, social, and even political world by the reformation which was begun by Luther three hundred and fifty-eight years ago in the little town of Wittenberg, in Germany. Instead of Luther's name being forgotten, it is day by day becoming more prominent. During the last twenty years he has been the subject of more sermons and articles, and the burden of more books than in one hundred years preceding.

That particular occasion, the anniversary of which we celebrate, was the 31st of October, 1517. It was on this occasion that a pale faced monk, clothed in the coarse garb of the order, might have been seen coming out of the University of Wittemberg, where he was a teacher, accompanied by a young student, who bore in his hands a long roll of parchment. Arriving in front of the door of the Castle near by, he stopped and commanded the young man to place the parchment against the massive door post, while he, with hammer in hand, stood ready to nail it there. It was placed in such a position that all those who passed out of the university could not help seeing it, and nailed up so firmly that it could not be removed save by force. Upon this parchment was written the ninety-five theses, or propositions, which contained in few words the essential differences between the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church and the teachings of Christ. The die had been cast. Luther was arrayed against the church. He still officiated as a priest, not being clear as to what course to take. Finally he became so incensed at the abominable practice of selling indulgences that he began preaching publicly against it and other innovations of the church. Like Elijah he defied opposition, and like John the Baptist he preached the coming of the Lamb of God. He felt that he was called of God to accomplish a certain work, and did it fearlessly.

The instances referred to above were clothed in beautiful language, and commanded the attention of all of the large and intelligent audience. Following this was a clear, concise and brief statement of the distinctive doctrines of the Reformers. He concluded his elegant address by reciting the following from "Luther and Washington," by Doctor Swartz:

"But as our thoughts roam down these years,
We cross the mighty sea;
In other lands strong voices plead
The cause of Liberty.
A hand unseen writes on parchment scroll
Against a chapel door,
Its stirring words in thunder tones
In Freedom's cannons roar.

"Great Luther seems a Washington;
His hammer's mighty stroke,
Which forged the sword with which millions smote
The Papal tyrant's yoke,
Explodes for us each deadly shell,
And fires each loyal gun,
Which sweeps our land of royal slaves,
Redeemed by Washington.

"Those links of Freedom and of Law
Were forged in Luther's hand,
Which our sires gathered as parted snatched
Yet glowing from the sand.
He cast them singly from the forge,
And bound beyond the sea,
And others' hands have wove of them
The guards of Liberty."

"Were there no Reformation Day,
There were no Liberty Day
There were no Independence Day
And no Centennial year.
No Luther, then no Washington;
No theses, then no State
Upon these shores, in justice strong
Sublimely free and great."

CLOSING EXERCISES.

The close of the address was followed by Luther's Hymn:

A mighty Fortress is our God,
A trusty shield and weapon.

While the deacons were taking up a special collection Mr. Brecht, a member of the choir, sang a beautiful solo in fine style, which was followed by the Lord's Prayer. The grand anthem was sang by Miss Lena Leppel, soprana, Etta Graham, alto, and Fred. Keiffer, basso.

"Hold the Fort" was grandly rendered by the choir and congregation, which was followed by the Benediction.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Meetings in and About the Cities.

THE Mt. Washington Hayes and Wheeler club, while en route to West Liberty, Monday night, were assailed by a number of Mollie Maguire Democrats, who were concealed in a thicket, from where they hurled a volly of stones, striking a Mr. Joyce on the head and severely injuring him. This appears to be a favorite argument with the party, as it is frequently resorted to and is about the only one used in the "solid South."

A DEMOCRATIC club in the East End, a few days since, purchased a quantity of red fire to be used on the occasion of the Democratic procession. When the time came for using it it was non est and the Democratic Headquarters were in darkness. It was noticed, however, that the residence of a prominent Democratic politician, a member of the club, was in a continual blaze of red fire, and the mystery was solved. That same politician is the loudest "reform" talker in the country, and is a fair sample of Democratic reformers.

ANOTHER JOINT DISCUSSION.

Both Republicans and Democrats of Hite's Station, in East Deer township, having announced and secured speakers for a meeting on Monday evening last, on the behalf of the speakers Mr. D. Hite, on behalf of the Democrats, proposed a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign. The Republicans accepted the challenge, and arranged for the meeting.

The meeting was held in the school house. A delegation from Tarentum, numbering about eighty-five persons, was in attendance. There were several hundred people present. The school house was packed, and many outside unable to gain entrance, listened at the doors and windows. The meeting organized by the election of the following officers, the Democrats having a representative in Mr. P. Y. Hite:

President—Hugh Wood. Vice Presidents—Lewis Peterson, Captain Kipp, P. Y. Hite. Secretaries—R. W. Rowe and Samuel Clingensmith.

The Democrats were represented in the person of John C. Graham, Esq., a member of the bar, and the Republicans by Miles S. Humphreys and John S. Lambie, Esqs. It was arranged that Mr. Humphreys should open, Mr. Graham to follow and Mr. Lambie to close.

Mr. Aumphreys, in a speech occupying about forty-five minutes, discussed the importance of the issues of the pending campaign, showed the falsity of the Democratic cry of reform and the danger of electing a free trade House of Representatives. Mr. H. commanded the undivided attention of his hearers and concluded his speech amid ringing applause.

Mr. Graham, in his speech, was somewhat severe on Grantism. He informed his hearers that the war and the doctrine of States' rights were settled together, and that every wounded soldier was an evidence of that settlement. He claimed that there were more soldiers now employed by the House of Representatives than ever before. He denounced the Republican party for reducing the tariff. He claimed that the Tilden letter was a complete and final answer to the cry about the payment of the Southern claims, and finally he denounced the keeping open of the wounds caused by the war. Mr. Graham is an able speaker, and was listened to attentively throughout his remarks.

John S. Lambie, Esq., closed the debate in a speech occupying an hour and a half in its delivery. His speech was an argumentative, logical, powerful. Mr. Lambie has a habit of clinching his arguments with solid facts; leaving his opponents no means of escaping or evading them. He carried the audience with him to the close of his address, and everybody there admitted that his points were unassailable. The Democrats, while agreeing that Mr. L. had the best of the contest in the way of argument, contend that he would not have so signal a victory if his speech had not been the closing one. In this belief they have issued another challege to a joint discussion, which has been accepted, and the debate will take place shortly.

SPLENDID MEETING AT WEST LIBERTY.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in West Liberty borough, Monday evening, October 30th. On motion of Thomas Algeo, Sr., the meeting was called to order, whereupon John Paul, Esq., was elected chairman, and William Haas, John W. Patterson, C. Wilhelm, John R. Reeid and Captain Winters Vice Presidents. The following marching clubs were present: Company C, West End Battalion, (Captain A. Winters commanding,) from Banksville; Hayes and Wheeler club of West Liberty borough, W. I. McIlwaine, Captain, commanding, and the Pioneer club of the Thirty-second ward. Speeches were delivered by Thomas Culbertson, Esq., and Joseph S. Haymaker, Esq., after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Hayes, Wheeler, Errett and the solid Republican ticket. Much credit is due Mr. C. Wilhelm and his worthy wife for the handsome decorations provided for the speakers stand and immediately in front of their residence.

ANOTHER STRAW.

A vote was taken yesterday on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, with the following result: Hayes and Wheeler, 136; Tilden and Hendricks, 63. The ladies on the train voted as follows: Hayes and Wheeler, 109; Tilden and Hendricks, 36.

THE BOOK MUDDLE.

Evarts & Co. vs. the Illustrated History Kickers.

Alderman Smith held a hearing in the case of Kimball, agent for Evarts & Co.'s Illustrated History of Allegheny County, charged with misdemeanor. It will be remembered that he had served a number of summons bearing the signature of Alderman Snodgrass, of Braddocks. Peter Herdt called at the Alder

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 48¼f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¼.

THE daylight procession on Monday next by the Republicans of this county, promises to be an imposing affair.

EVEN the Philadelphia *Times* admits the reality of the tax receipts frauds, in that city, and calls for the punishment of the guilty parties.

THE Republicans of Monongahela City have arranged for a grand torchlight procession on Saturday evening next, and invite the Pittsburgh marching clubs to participate. We hope as many as can will go.

THE New York *Tribune* is positive New York will be carried for HAYES and WHEELER. It claims that the Democrats cannot go out of New York with more than 35,000 majority. If not, TILDEN will be defeated in his own State.

DEMOCRATIC papers in Alabama openly counsel resistance to the United States authorities, in their attempts to secure peaceful elections in that State. This indicates the moving spirit of the Democracy at the present. Reform, through terrorism and fraud, is the policy of the Democratic party.

THE crushing defeat sustained by the Servians under TCHERNAYEFF practically ends the Servian war. It is simply suicidal to continue the conflict. The Turks from the first have been too strong for them, and their forces have been more ably handled than were the Servians. Russia must now intervene directly, or declare for peace.

MR. TILDEN is now distinctly and officially charged by officers of the Government, on what is believed to be clearest possible evidence, of having made a false income tax return in 1869; and refuses to clear himself by allowing the books of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad to be opened to inspection. All this, it will be understood, is not loose rumor, but established fact. Yet he proposes to stand as the representative Reformer of the country.

THE discoveries in Allegheny of attempts to vote by inmates of charitable institutions only confirm what we have heard from several directions—that every effort is being made on the part of the Democracy to call in every possible vote, and to manufacture votes where they cannot be properly obtained. Our friends need to be on the alert, and we hope that at every polling place, in the city and county, a challenging committee will be appointed to see that no illegal votes are polled.

THE increased strength in the price of crude oil proves the wisdom of the policy, on the part of producers, in demanding the proper market value for their products. There can be no fear in pursuing this policy within reasonable bounds, as the demand is certain to continue, and so long as the market is not exceeded as to supply and price, will command the rates. It is time our oil trade were made a solid, substantial business, of sufficient advantage to the country at large to be properly protected and cared for.

WE have sudden outbursts from the rebel element, declaring not merely their acceptance of Mr. TILDEN'S denial that their claims shall be paid, but that they desire or ever applied to have them paid. While they are at it, we suppose they might as well put it strongly, as the trouble of conscience on their part in being held morally responsible for an immense falsehood is not at all worth noticing. The fact is that bills to pay those claims, and proposing to appropriate particular sums for that purpose, is matter of record. We shall, therefore, be compelled to think that all attempts to evade these charges are in themselves deceptions.

WE have heretofore spoken of the shameful attempt of the Democracy in Congress, last winter, to force the repeal of the law to supervise national elections. It was a pure, impartial and just law, equally beneficial to either party, if they desired an honest election. It was not made in the interests of any particular party, or for any partisan purpose. The law authorizes the appointments to be made equally between both parties. The supervisor does not even have the selection of his assistants in his hands. The leading men of the two parties select them. The only power he has in the premises is to reject professional ballot-box stuffers and men of bad character. All that he demands is that those who watch the ballot boxes shall be men of good character and undoubted standing in the community. The efforts of the Democrats to repeal such an impartial law is of itself a confession that they live and thrive by election villainy, and that they obtain power by force and violence and fraud. If they were honest, they would rejoice to have such a law, and work earnestly to enforce it. Yet among others, JAMES H. HOPKINS voted for its repeal. Can any honest Republican vote for him?

A NOTICEABLE feature in the Eastern war complications is the apparent lack of sympathy on the part of Roumania in the general cause. This is explained by the fact that Roumania is Latin, so far as the great majority of her population is concerned, while the revolt against the Turks is made by the Sclaves. Roumania was settled by the Romans and completely Latinized, and her Sclave population exerts no appreciable influence in her Government affairs. The language of the Roumanians is not Sclavic, but a species of Latin, resembling it as closely as the French do, its roots being Latin. The people have the complexion, manners, actions, and habits of life of the Latins. Bucharest, the Capital, with its population of 235,000, is a miniature Paris, having the volatile life of that city, its activity, manners, and intrigues. The only point of contact between the Roumanians and Sclaves is in religious sympathy. Ninety per cent. of the people belong to the Greek Church. To that extent also they sympathize with Russia and look upon her as their protector. This aside, and there is no sympathy between the two races. Nor is Roumania so controlled by Turkey as are the other principalities. She pays tribute, but nothing more. The Government, courts, and all that pertains to their home administration is entirely free from Turkish control, and hence, unless Russia forces herself into the conflict, she has no occasion to become involved.

WE give below an appeal, signed by eighty of the most reputable colored people of Charleston, S. C., asking charity for their colored brethren, who with their families are starving, because of their adherence to Republican principles. It answers, most effectually, the statements of the Southern clergy, published to the country a short time since:

> We do now appeal to humanity to help us in our destitution; we have not endeavored to stir up strife or foment discord; we are seeking but to adhere to principles which we know to be true. Those who have lost employment are not the idle and vicious; they are, the most of them, industrious, sober, diligent; desirous of honestly earning a living for themselves and families—having as much right to live here as any other; claiming that no one has a right to interfere with their political affiliations and opinions. With no offense alleged, except a refusal to surrender man's brightest jewel (honor), with years of faithful (and in many instances) unrewarded labor, they have been (in some cases) turned adrift without warning, and this from a people professedly Christian,—surely the Bible does not teach such a religion. We appeal to the lovers of humanity everywhere to condemn in deserved terms such actions, and show that humanity's God still lives. The emergency is pressing; want is on every hand because of this unparalleled persecution; the plaints of the mother and the cries of the poor children are wafted to Almighty God in invocations for the showing forth of His Omnipotence in their behalf. We, therefore, pray that all charitable people do institute whatever measures of temporary relief they can devise, in order that the destitution existing among colored Republicans because of steadfastness to their political principles may in a measure be relieved.

THE LUTHERAN FESTIVAL.

The closing day of October is the anniversary of the nailing of the theses to the church door at Wurtemburg, which is regarded as the beginning of the Lutheran Reformation. Three hundred and fifty-eight years have elapsed since that event, and the outcome is wonderful. The value to civilization of the Lutheran reformation has never been fully estimated, nor can it be, till the full results of the movement then begun can be seen and comprehended. It was one of the epochal events in Christian history, and ranks along with apostolical revival after the ascension of Christ, in its supernatural character, and its influence over the thoughts and actions of men. The various forms of earthly power,—the government, churches, society and wealth, were arrayed against the Apostles, and were equally united in antagonism to LUTHER. Spiritual Christianity, at both periods, as among the masses, was gone, and was represented by the few against whom the world was combined. Prosperity, through a long term of years, had enervated the Mosaic Church, and destroyed its spiritual vitality; and, beginning with the reign of CONSTANTINE, material prosperity had again sapped the spiritual energies of the Church, till Christianity was but a form, and the dark ages rested like a pall on the mind of the world. The condition of moral and Christian sentiment at the time of LUTHER'S protest, can be understood, when we say that TETZEL peddled indulgences which represented the idea that rich sinners could buy up the surplus piety of dead saints.

The boldness of LUTHER'S course can only be faintly appreciated, at this time. He had been trained as a monk, and grew up under Romish influence, his young mind saturated with reverence for the Pope and the church. The mind, in that day, and under such circumstances was far more enslaved than we can understand. Yet despite his surroundings, he had the perception to see, and the vigor to revolt at what he believed to be practices and teachings, contrary to the truth. His protest produced a sensation that seems marvelous now; and when, after arrests and trials, he broke loose from the parent church and preached the truth, as he understood it, the effect was electrical, and, as we think supernatural. Both he and MELANCTHON wielded most wonderful power, and their preaching revolutionized religious thought on the continent. JOHN KNOX, in Scotland was the exponent of the same influence; and later, BAXTER in England, and BUNYAN, were of the same order. There is, in religious literature, an ample field for a work, that will fully consider the influence of the supernatural in the Lutheran revival, and also trace the Reformation in all its lateral lines of influence, upon the world at large. There is something interesting and wonderful in the awakening of the mind of the world, just at that time,—and the activity which then began, and has continued till now. And in his great work, LUTHER never realized he was a hero.

REFORM BY FRAUD.

The Philadelphia discovery proves to be more important than at first supposed. The fraudulent tax blanks have been traced to the TILDEN headquarters in New York, and were manufactured in Connecticut. It thus proves that it was not a mere local movement, but a digested plan of fraud, emanating from headquarters in New York. The particular blanks discovered, will apply only in Philadelphia, and the scope of the proposed frauds is seen when it is known that 50,000 were thought to be necessary for that locality. But the system involved is equally applicable to the entire State of Pennsylvania. The move is to undermine the checks against fraud, provided for in the new Constitution. These, while very rigid as to residence and the like, do admit of votes being received on the basis of tax receipts. Even a failure to register is no bar in such a case. Hence could these fraudulent tax receipts be made to go, there is no limit to the false voting possible in the Commonwealth. If 50,000 was the allotment in Philidelphia, what number will be scattered in the coal regions, and in other cities and towns in the State? It is evident that the State is to be deluged by fraud, and the most vigorous exertion is necessary to save us from the threatened danger. The facts are not susceptible of denial, and the Democracy stand clearly caught, in an overt act, that admits of but one interpretation. This is, that they have resolved to attempt to carry the country by fraud.

We submit this to those who under manipulation and appeal, have wavered in their party faith, and have drawn toward the Democracy. Forgetting that villains can easily charge honest men with crime, and often do, they have listened to the constant iteration of the charge of corruption against the Republican party, and been affected by it. They have also listened to the constant declarations of Reform and honesty put forth by the Democratic party. It is not new for the most impudent rogues to make the loudest declarations of innocence. But at last we have evidence that brings home beyond doubt, to the Democratic party that it seeks to carry its points by fraud. And yet this is not surprising. Its entire movement during the canvass has been in the spirit of fraud. Intimidation and murder at the South, falsification and treachery at the North, and finally the attempt to put in enough fraudulent votes to swamp the honest votes of the people. Can honest people, be they Republicans or Democrats, look with favor on anything done by that party,—or sustain any one of its candidates? We think not. We urge, therefore, every person who can to put forth every possible effort to defeat, most overwhelmingly, the party and its candidates who can attempt such outrages. We need, in Western Pennsylvania, to roll up as large a majority as possible, to overcome the great wrong.

THE OUTLOOK.

We have many, and earnest inquiries as to the probabilities at the coming election, and give, in return, the closest estimates we can, as derived from the best attainable authority. It is conceded that the election will turn on the doubtful States,—which are thought to include New York, New Jersey, Indiana, North and South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and possibly one or two others. The party that secures a majority of the electoral votes in the States named above has a reasonable prospect of success. The Republican party can succeed with a smaller electoral vote from out of the doubtful States than can the Democratic party. In New York, it has been conceded for some time, that unless TILDEN could go out of the city with over 60,000 majority, — including King's county in this estimate,—he would certainly be defeated. The Republican majority outside is estimated as sufficient to overcome any vote, short of this. TILDEN is reported to have been loosely declaring that he would have 75,000 majority in the State. Now that the registration is ended, a different outlook is presented. Democrats are greatly disappointed at the registration. It falls 17,000 short of their lowest calculations, and the vote in the city will not, it is thought, aggregate more than 105,000. Of this vote Republicans will poll fully 60,000, and probably 65,000 votes, leaving a majority in the county of only about 35,000 or 40,000 for TILDEN. This will not elect him. Republicans are aroused and sanguine. The Democrats got in about 12,000 fraudulent registrations, nearly 10,000 of which are already detected, and the votes will be stopped at the polls by the United States Supervisors and the police. For the first time in the history of the city, the police will aid in securing fair elections. This Police Commission is the only one we have ever had uncontrolled by Tammany Hall. Many of the old frauds were concocted by former Police Boards in Tammany's interest. This year there will be no cheating by them. Hence our chances for New York are most excellent, unless some new form of fraud, at present unsuspected, is brought to light. So much for New York.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which enthusiastically supports TILDEN, publishes correspondence which class Florida, Louisiana, and North and South Carolina for HAYES, and Wisconsin as well. Connecticut is also believed to be quite sure for HAYES. It is quite certain that nothing but fraud can prevent all, or nearly all of these States being thus carried. We have, additionally, the strongest possible assurance from General HARRISON, and others, that Indiana is equally safe for the ticket. Thus we have a strong list of influences at work, with the probabilities conceded in our favor in general of what have been known as doubtful States.

We have been so easy and sure in the contests heretofore had, that our Republican friends do not comprehend what it is to have a strong and vigorous contest. We are confident, however, of the result, only we regard it as imperative that we should poll every vote, more as a precaution against fraud than anything else. The developments at Philadelphia should spur Republicans to their duty, as they know not what efforts may be made to steal away their strength at other points. Alertness and energetic work are demanded,—not that we need fear, but to make assurance doubly sure. We hope our readers in all the country parts of Western Pennsylvania will be thoroughly alive to their duty, and work with all their vigor, for the entire ticket. Let us have no local divisions, but unite our strength, and go forward assured of victory.

POLITICAL NOTES.

TILDEN registered on Saturday. Governor Hayes modestly says, "I have no vote this Fall."

THE last week of the campaign is here. The Republicans are ready for it, and are glad to see it. The Democrats wish it had come a fortnight sooner.

EVERYWHERE in the country the question is asked "How about the frauds in New York?" Don't be uneasy, friends. That's all being attended to.

WHAT has Sinnott to say about that income return for 1868? It will be rather difficult to reconcile it with his "explanation." Oh! how lovely is reform!

THE latest rich development of Democratic cheek is the boast of being able to carry Wisconsin. No, gentlemen, you'd better look out, or you'll lose New Jersey, too.

THE doubtful States of a week ago are now nearly all in the Hayes column. If the Republicans work as zealously and effectively this week as last, the doubtful column will be filled from the Tilden States.

TILDEN ordered the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad to refuse to exhibit their books when the Government made application for them, so they might see what amount was paid him by that corporation in 1869. The object was openly stated, but this pure reformer refused to have the books shown. Was this the act of an innocent and honest man?

IT is pretty clear now that if Governor Tilden expected his Southern claims letter to start a reaction in his favor he has been disappointed. The only document which could produce that effect is one pledging him in favor of sound financial legislation; but he cannot write that, because he has already written himself down in favor of a repeal of the only step ever taken in that direction. The rag-baby is fastened to his neck and he can't shake it off.

TILDEN literally bought his nomination of the South, and sold himself body and breeches to the party of reaction in the South. If this reaction would only stop at the restoration of political control to the lately rebellious States and their pestilent ruling class, the mischief might be endured. But the perils to the currency, to the public faith, and to the very foundation of sound values, constitute a more serious affair. Let no prudent business man vote for Tilden and a united, reactionary, and revengeful South.

Two hundred and fifty business men and manufacturers of Syracuse are of the same mind with the Syndicate and the business men of New York about the results that would follow Democratic success. It is noticeable that here, too, Mr. Tilden's letter does not seem to have had the least effect in allaying the anxiety of the most substantial class of our citizens on the subject of Southern claims. It is the business men who usually decide our elections, and the one now close upon us is not likely to prove an exception to the rule.

Now and then a faint voice still pipes up that we want for the office of President a man of more experience in public affairs than Gov. Hayes, who has only been three times Governor of his State, member of Congress, and a fighting General. So in order to get a man of more experience, they propose to take Gov. Tilden, whose entire public service consists in having been once a member of the Assembly, a member of a Constitutional Convention, having served part of a single term as Governor, and having written or revised a great many Democratic platforms, including the one which declared the war for the Union a failure.

A DEMOCRATIC vote is a vote for general bankruptcy. True, it is not certain that the public credit would fall so much as 50 per cent. in the event of Democratic success, but any considerable fall would produce the same forced and calling in of loans—the same general alarm—approximately the same ruin. No man could tell, as no man can tell now, how low the bonds might fall, and therefore, as soon as the fall became noticeable, men would hurry to get at their deposits, and the banks and companies would hasten to call in loans, and the crash would come. That a considerable fall would speedily result we may with reason infer, for the public credit was far below par when the Democrats were last in power; it has fallen every time their success was expected, and has risen promptly whenever that party was beaten in a national contest. Considering what a serious break in the public credit would involve, is it worth while for us to take the risk of another panic?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A DEMOCRATIC victory, in its political aspect, means a reopening of the work of the last eleven years. What the North considers the righteous results of the war are at stake. The South proposes to rearrange affairs in a manner that shall as far as possible atone for defeat and humiliation, and compensate for the losses it has borne. There are many methods by which the latter object may be secured. The great bulk of the claims to which Mr. Tilden says he shall interpose the barrier of the fourteenth amendment are not affected by that provision of the Constitution. The refunding of the cotton tax is really not touched by any plea he has urged. The subsidy schemes that are known to be in reserve would fasten upon the Government five hundred millions of debt, and there are other schemes for benefiting the South at a cost of a thousand millions more. These are stupendous prizes, and the South is struggling for them with frantic energy and utter indifference to the consequences. Is it surprising that business men recognize in the struggle the imminence of a great crisis, which only the continued supremacy of the Republican party can avert?

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

The High-Toned Iowa Style.

"There is one thing" said Mr. Leatherby, as he walked down town yesterday morning, "that disgusts me with politics, and that is the violent and abusive tone in which our daily papers conduct the discussion of every issue and question which they touch upon.

"Indeed, you may well be disgusted at it," replied old Mr. Bartholomew, who had just joined him. "It is as much as a man can do to lift a newspaper off his door-step with a pair of tongs. Time and again I throw the paper down half read, and I have seriously thought of stopping it altogether, for I considered its presence in my family a contamination."

"It is, in truth," replied Mr. Leatherby. "It is worse than a contamination. It is corrupting; it has a degrading, brutalizing influence that is, I am convinced, undermining the foundations of our moral structure. The daily press of to-day is one great engine of abuse, defamation, bad grammar, worse language, and worse morals."

"I cannot see, for my part," said Mr. Bartholomew, "why men cannot discuss politics as freely, as earnestly, and as entirely free from acrimonious expressions and feelings, as purely free from abusive language of any kind, from any heat and anger, in fact, as they could discuss the grade of a street or the style of a coat."

"And so think I," said Mr. Leatherby, "I cannot for my part conceive of an intellect so warped and narrow, a mind so shallow, that it cannot carry on a discussion upon any question in politics without falling into the asperities, vulgarity, abuse, detraction, and shameful slander that is the reproach and disgrace of the newspaper press."

"It is a form of idiocy, I believe," replied old Bartholomew; "it is an indication of a feeble mind that looks upon abuse as an argument and bullying as logic. I am and always have been a Republican, but I can express my disapproval of many Democratic measures in a gentlemanly manner; and if I had not mind enough to keep my temper, I would consider that I had no right to talk politics."

"You are perfectly correct," replied Mr. Leatherby, earnestly; "and while we disagree on some points in political controversy, I being a life-long Democrat, yet we can freely and with mutual pleasure, and, I trust, profit, meet and discuss our differences in a friendly way, without giving way to the insane and detestible exhibition of temper, ignorance and prejudice which marks the tone of the morning paper."

"I had not noticed it so much in the *Hawkeye*," replied Mr. Bartholomew, with a show of awakening interest in the conversation," but when that trashy Democratic sheet that pollutes the evening air is brought to me by a neighbor, an ignorant dolt who can neither read nor write, but takes the paper as a party duty, to be read for him, I am amazed that the gods of truth and decency do not annihilate the infamous, puerile sheet with their thunderbolts."

"You must bear in mind, however," rejoined Mr. Leatherby, speaking a trifle louder than was necessary in addressing a companion whose hand was resting on his arm, "the *Gazette* has such a tide of corruption, such an avalanche of political bigotry and villainy to rebuke, that its voice must be raised in order to be heard, and it must speak boldly, defiantly, and in the thunder tones of righteous denunciation to startle the people into a realizing sense of the peril which threatens the country from Republican misrule and tyranny."

"By George!" shouted Mr. Bartholomew, "the Republican party is the last, the only bulwark between the Republic and eternal ruin. I tell you, sir, once let the Democratic party obtain control of this Government, once let the infamous organization of political thieves, knucks, outlaws and castaways take charge of our political machinery and we will find ourselves in the hands of a horde of the most abandoned profligates, the most unprincipled, the most vicious, demoralized, unconscionable, diabolical scoundrels that ever cheated the gallows."

"By the long horned spoon!" roared Mr. Leatherby, jerking his arm away from Mr. Bartholomew's hand, "if the satanic and infernal plans of the Republican party were carried out, with all their attendant knavery and debauchery, this Government would be a rule of branded malefactors and convicts, a Government of felons, a penal colony in which the most hopeless of irreclaimable, graceless villains would administer the law. The bad faith of the Republican party, its ignominious record, its vicious tendencies, have shocked the Christian world, and—"

"You're a liar," yelled Mr. Bartholomew, "and you are just like the rest of your besotted, low-lifed, ignorant class—a low, mean, pitiful, beggarly, unscrupulous and treacherous set, whose impudence in asking for the votes of honorable men is only equalled by your rapacious and unbridled greed for office,—you—"

"You are an old fool!" howled Mr. Leatherby, "a censorous, clamorous, scurrilous, foul-tongued old reprobate, and I disgrace my name when I talk to you on the street. You mistake vituperation and abuse for argument, and you reply to a simple, plain statement of facts with a malignant and defamatory slander and calumny because you can't answer it."

"Shut up!" shrieked Mr. Bartholomew. "Don't say another word to me or I'll slap your ugly mouth. By George, I'll kick your head off!"

"You can't do it!" roared Mr. Leatherby, pulling off his coat and dancing around Mr. Bartholomew. "I can lick the whole Republican party, from the big whisky thief, and ring-master down to the sneak thief that picks pockets at mass meetings! I——"

"You're a fighting liar, and you daren't take it up!" howled Mr. Bartholomew, pulling off his coat.

Then Mr. Leatherby ran up and kicked him twice while he was struggling in the arms of his coat, but the old gentleman got loose in a flash and hit Mr. Leatherby a resounding thwack on the nose with his cane, and Mr. Leatherby stopped to hold a handkerchief over his bleeding proboscis, Mr. Bartholomew got in a couple more real good ones with his cane; then Mr. Leatherby went for the rocks in the macadamized street. He broke two windows in a grocery before he hit Mr. Bartholomew, when he caught the old gentleman on the side of the head and dropped him. Then Mr. Bartholomew took to the stone pile, and hit a young lady on the other side of the street, and Mr. Leatherby hurled a tremendous big rock, which missed the old gentleman and blacked the eye of a policeman who was coming to separate them, but was so incensed that he arrested both, and they were each fined ten dollars and costs for fighting in the street. And they both firmly believe that the unbridled hatred and unreasonable recriminations and abuse of the daily papers is iniquitous in its influence, and should be suppressed for the good of society.

Mountain of Salt.

A mass of 90,000,000 tons of pure, solid, compact rock salt, located on an island 185 feet high, which rises from a miserable sea marsh on the route from Brashear to New Iberia, up the river Teche, Louisiana, is one of the wonders of the world. How this island, containing over 300 acres of excellent land, ever came into existence in such a locality, is a matter of conjecture. Vegetation is prolific, and the scenery is beautiful and varied. Here is an immense bed of pure rock salt, whose extent is as yet only estimated, and scientific men are puzzled.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

F. G SMOKING TOBACCO. F. G
This Brand, unchanged in standard and quality has been sold for
25 YEARS
In this MARKET by WHOLESALE DEALERS.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 Wood Street,
Manufacturers of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Steel
Warm Air Furnaces
For Heating Public and Private Buildings. We make them either as Portable or for Brick Setting. Also, manufacturers of
Family and Hotel Cooking Ranges.
Send for circular. MWF

BayardTaylor
SAYS: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swindell C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the deportment of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."
This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. $260 a year for Boarding, Washing, Gas, &c., Schooling Books, &c. Payment Quarterly. No extra charges. Students admitted at any time. Special care and provision for little boys. Individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils combining the advantages of private tutoring and school-room drill. Special attention to dull boys. 10 Instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For picture of building, gymnasium, &c., circular and reference in this city, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard University, A. M.,) Media, Pa. j64

LACE CURTAINS,
Finest Assortment in the City.
CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTRESSES,
Spring Beds and Bedding.
Holtzman & Wiederhold,
64 WOOD STREET.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Facts in Human Life.

There are about 3,054 languages spoken in the world, and its inhabitants profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about thirty-three years. One quarter die before the age of seven years, one half before reaching seventeen, and those who pass this age enjoy a felicity refused to one half of the human species. To every 1,000 persons, only one reaches one hundred years of life; to every one hundred, only six reach the age of sixty-five; not more than one in five hundred lives to eighty years of age. There are on earth 900,000,000 inhabitants, and of these 33,333,333 die every year, 91,824 every day, 4,730 every hour, and sixty every minute, or one every second. The married are longer lived than the single, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to their being forty years of age than men, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in the proportion of seventy-five to every one hundred individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes—that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

She Wouldn't Speak to Him.

When a young Chicago man came down stairs the other morning he remembered that his wife, who was preparing breakfast, had not spoken to him when she got up, and so he cheerfully said:

"Good morning, little lady."

Not a word came in reply.

"Good morning," said he again, in a higher key, thinking that she might not have heard him before.

"Um—'m—'m," was all that escaped from her sealed lips, as she kept on with the work.

"Why under the sun don't you answer me?" exclaimed he in surprise; "what's the matter? what have I done to offend you?"

"Um—'m—'m," was still the only sound elicited.

"Look here!" then exclaimed the husband, as he jumped up and knocked over a cup of coffee; "I don't swallow a mouthful of this breakfast until you tell me what's the matter."

"What's the matter?" echoed she, suddenly turning upon him with flashing eyes. And then she continued: "John Adell Smithson, the next time that I dream I see you kissing another woman I—I—I will leave this house!—boo-hoo!"

Mountain of Salt.

A mass of 90,000,000 tons of pure, solid, compact rock salt, located on an island 185 feet high, which rises from a miserable sea marsh on the route from Brashear to New Iberia, up the river Teche, Louisiana, is one of the wonders of the world. How this island, containing over 300 acres of excellent land, ever came into existence in such a locality, is a matter of conjecture. Vegetation is prolific, and the scenery is beautiful and varied. Here is an immense bed of pure rock salt, whose extent is as yet only estimated, and scientific men are puzzled.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1. 1876.
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!

WM. SEMPLE
Has open now and on counters
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
NEW AND DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS.
Large and most complete stock of French, English and Fancy Dress Fabrics at the very lowest prices.
NEW SILKS.
Black and Colored Silks of the most celebrated manufacture, combining all the very latest shades and colorings with the very low prices at which these goods are offered, make this a specially attractive department.
BROCADES.
Among the many novelties now on our counters are: Alpaca and Diagonal Brocades, Cashmere and Sateen Brocades, Cashmere Plaids, Armure Stripes, Damassee and Mohair Brocades, Sicilian Basket Cloths, and many other attractions, such as an elegant stock of Black and Colored Cashmeres, our stock of which stands unrivaled; all specially adapted to street and house wear, at the lowest prices.
FLANNELS.
A full and complete stock of Eastern and Country Flannels, in plain twilled and barred, at lowest mill prices. At 12½c, good heavy blue twilled Flannel. At 16c, extra heavy grey twilled Flannel.
WATERPROOFS.
At 50c upwards, extra good Black Waterproofs, green, brown, blue and plaid at lowest prices.

WM. SEMPLE
Invites special attention to
NEW NOVELTIES
IN
LADIES' SUIT & CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Our Ladies' Suit Department is now replete with an elegant variety of Ladies' and Misses' attire, embracing everything required for comfort and luxury, combining taste and beauty with economy. Entire outfits furnished at once and at the lowest prices.
CLOAKS, &C.
A most attractive stock of Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques in latest Paris, Berlin and Eastern styles at lowest prices.
A fine variety of new plain and fancy Shawls, all the newest novelties.
NEW FURS.
A very large and complete line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, in every variety, at the lowest prices.
BLANKETS.
Eastern and Country Blankets, 10-4 all-wool white Blankets $2.25; 11-4 all-wool Country Blankets $4.75. Colored and Army Blankets, Coverlets, Comforts, Spreads, &c., all at very lowest prices.
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Overshoes. Ready-made Clothing, &c. Stock very replete at prices a little lower than usual.
Our stock of Domestic Goods is very full and complete, at very low prices. Best dark Calicos at 5 and 6¼c.

WM. SEMPLE
Respectfully calls attention to the
CHOICE NOVELTIES
Just received in
FANCY AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Particularly would we invite the attention of our lady patrons to the beautiful and most attractive line of Fur and Feather Trimmings at present in our stock, comprising the largest and choicest assortment it has ever been our pleasure to offer, while the low prices at which they are marked will make it an object to purchase.
FRINGES, &C.
Newest novelties in Woolen and Silk Dress Fringes in latest shades and colorings, prices low.
Ladies' plain and embroidered Linen Sets; Ladies' hemmed stitched Linen Sets; Ladies' Sets, cardinal, brown and blue edges—a beautiful line of these goods.
Ladies' plain, hemmed stitched, fancy bordered and embroidered corner and initial Handkerchiefs, at lowest prices.
NECKWEAR, &C.
A very choice and beautiful line of Ladies' Neckties and Neckwear, all the latest novelties.
Ladies' straw and felt Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, children's merino and woolen Caps and Bonnets, Ladies' fine real sealskin Caps and Hats, Children's and Misses' real and imitation sealskin and fancy Fur Caps.
HOODS, CAPS, &C.
Infants' and Children's woolen Hoods and Caps; Children's Sacques and Jackets; Ladies' Jackets, with and without sleeves, woven and hand-made.
Slipper patterns, pin cushion covers, cushion cover patterns, foot rests, Germantown yarns, Zephyrs, &c.

WM. SEMPLE
Is this week offering
Special Attractions
IN
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Over 100 dozen fine white and colored Shirts, each worth from $1.75 to $3, offered at the very popular price of
$1.00 EACH.
At 62½c, gents' fine dressed Shirts.
At $1.00, fine dressed Shirts, three-ply linen fronts and cuffs.
FINE SHIRTS.
At $1.25 and $1.50, fine dressed Shirts, fine muslin and linen, extra well made, perfect fitting, worth $2.00.
BARGAINS.
We are offering our whole line of Unlaundried Shirts at prices which cannot fail to make this a most favorable opportunity for making purchases.
UNDERWEAR.
Our stock of Gents' Underwear for this Fall and Winter surpasses for variety and value that of any other season, having now in stock an immense variety in every grade and at the lowest prices.
SCARLET UNDERWEAR.
At $1, all-wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers.
At $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.25, real knit scarlet Underwear, fully 25 per cent. less than value.

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW GOODS!
LOWEST PRICES!
Saturday, Oct. 28th,
AT
JAS. CALDWELL & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 & 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
New Fall Dress Goods
In all Desirable Materials, Shades and Styles
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
Special attention requested requested to our offerings in
Black & Colored Dress Silks,
Which embraces the best and most celebrated makes, which we offer at prices that cannot but satisfy all. Black Dress Silks in all qualities, from $1 to $5 per yard. All desirable shades in Colored Dress Silks.
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS IN
Black & Colored Cashmeres,
And every description of finest qualities of
Dress Goods!
NEW DRESS GOODS in great variety, from 12½ cents to 25 cents.
New Designs Just Opened in
Ladies' Sacques and Dolmans
In Beaver, Matalasse and Rough Cloths.
Latest and Most Fashionable Styles in
LADIES' SUITS,
Ready-Made and Made to Order. All our Suits are made up in the best possible manner.
BLAN

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1876. }

A quiet, but not unprofitable condition of affairs exists at the banks. Most of our banking institutions have a reasonable amount of funds well placed, and are not anxious as to fluctuations in the market. The demand is moderate and the banks are not pressing their funds on the borrowing public. It is believed that an increased demand is likely to occur soon, and that there will soon be a comparatively decided business activity. Of course much is believed to depend on politics, but these are expected to receive a favorable turn ere long, in the success of the Republican ticket. The mere possibility of a different result is looked at with dread. We anticipate, in the favorable event, a decided increase in business activity. Our banks are prepared to meet a much larger loan demand should it be properly backed by business.

WAR RUMORS AND FINANCES IN EUROPE.

The London *Economist* of October 14th says:

A fall in the quotation here of the St. Petersburg exchange to 30d occurred today, and the news of extreme financial disorganization is telegraphed from that city, the quotation of discount being given at rates exceeding 17 per cent. Much alarm (and, apparently, discredit also) exists there, partly on political, but also on financial grounds, and the crisis is no matter of surprise to those acquainted with the recent course of Russian commercial affairs. Explanations are put forward of the stringency which has arisen in the St. Petersburg money market. First, there are said to be a large number of bills maturing there which require more money and credit than is easily obtainable, and the present excess of drafts on St. Petersburg is ascribed to a check to recent drawing by Russian exporters against wheat, and against the Government remittances of gold, now, we understand, discontinued. Secondly, it seems possible that the fall in the rate of exchange here results from a fear lest the paper rouble should become further depreciated. This apprehension rests on the fact that Russia has been continuously exporting gold held against the note circulation of the Imperial Bank to the extent of many millions sterling. Such export tends to raise the value of loanable money in Russia, because the efflux of that gold involves the extinction of a corresponding amount of notes—they, are, in fact, burned. But an extra fiduciary issue may soon take place, and the currency in consequence become further depreciated. Therefore, there is on the one side currency depreciation, on the other commercial discredit, to account for the present critical state of Russian finance, the political element having without doubt complicated it. In relation to the requirements of Germany for gold, too, the news of this week is of importance. The Government proposes to bring in a bill to the Reichstag for extending the silver coinage per head to the population from 10 marks to 15 marks—a measure calculated to add ten millions' worth of silver to the formerly proposed circulation, and in consequence to dispense with as much gold. The probabilities are, therefore, that the German coinage will not be responsible for any such large withdrawals as occurred towards the end of last year, whatever may be the effect of other political occurrences. Next, as to the maneuvres imputed to the Russian Government for supporting its credit here by dispatching gold from St. Petersburg, it is clear that they must soon come to an end, or perhaps be reversed, for otherwise the stock of gold in Russia itself will be so much attenuated that something disastrous may be precipitated.

THE OLDEST NEW YORK BANK.

The old Bank of New York, an institution which we the other day spoke of as having kept the New York account of the Massachusetts Bank of this city for 87 years without a break, is the oldest bank in the city of New York, and with the single exception of the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, the oldest bank in the United States. The Bank of New York was started in 1781 by Robert Morris, and commenced business under articles of association drawn up by Alexander Hamilton. New York in 1781 contained only 40,000 inhabitants. Its present board of directors consists of Chas. E. Bill, Peter V. King, John W. Bradley, Wm. Astor, James M. Constable, Benj. G. Arnold, Henry Ogthout, Charles M. Fry, President 1876, Robert S. Holt, Franklin Edson, Robert Bliss, Charles D. Leverich. The Bank of New York never passed a dividend except in 1837, when the laws of the State of New York forbade the payment of dividends. Since it became a National Bank in 1865 it has paid 10 per cent. per annum. Its present capital is three millions. Its loan generally runs at from eight to nine millions, and its assets nine to ten millions.

SECURITY FOR BANK CIRCULATION.

We put on permanent record the important fact, which does not seem to be fully understood, that the Comptroller of the Currency *has* plainly declared that the 4½ per cent. United States funding bonds may be deposited as security for national bank circulation. It is, of course, allowed that the bank act mentions specially that bonds bearing 5 and 6 per cent. interest may be deposited as security for circulation, but it does not say that bonds bearing lower interest may not be used for the same purpose. These new bonds may be deposited at their par value. They can be allowed to displace bonds bearing the higher rates of interest. The banks are rapidly withdrawing their 5 and six per cent. bonds and substituting therefor the 4½ per cent. bonds.

OUR RAILROAD TONNAGE.

The last number of *Poor's Railroad Manual* gives the tonnage of all the railroads in the United States the past year as 200,000,000 tons, having increased forty fold in the past twenty-five years. At $50 per ton the value would be $10,000,000,000. The canals of the country transported not less than 10,000,000 tons, worth $500,000,000, of which the Erie took one-half. The tonnage of vessels employed in the domestic trade of the United States is 4,000,000 tons. Estimating four voyages a year, and allowing for light freights, the tonnage moved in this way may be placed at 15,000,000 tons per annum, worth $750,000,000. This gives a grand total of $11,250,000,000 per annum as the volume of the internal commerce of the United States. This is ten times as great as our imports and exports combined.

"PAYABLE IN COIN."

We find that an impression very widely prevails that the new funding bonds have a more specific guarantee for the payment of principal and interest in gold than the bonds issued under previous acts. This impression has grown out of the fact that all the financial circulars issued by the syndicate which had the placing of the 300 million 5 per cent. funding bonds fully explained the phrase "payable in standard coin" as meaning payable in standard gold coin. The silver party in and out of Congress have since claimed that this phrase "standard coin" may be allowed to mean silver as well as gold coin.

THE FREIGHT QUESTION.

The *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday says: It appears that the managers of the railroad lines are moving cautiously in the matter of advancing freights. Yesterday the tariffs on the Canada roads—large and small—were adjusted, and it is reported that a satisfactory arrangement was made with the Boston and Albany to-day. The next step to be taken is to bring about an understanding with the trunk lines in the United States, and this may possibly be done next week.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109¾	6-20's 1868-coupons	—
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	118½	10-40's	114¾
" 1865	113¾	Currency 6's	124
" 1865 new	113½	New 5 per cents	—
5-20's 1867	116	10-40's coupons	—

RAILWAYS

N. Y. Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	11
Erie	—	Lake Shore	—
L. C.	82	Toledo & Wabash	7
C. C. C. & I.	4	Illinois	—
St. Paul	24½	Adams Express	103
Do. Pref	55	American Express	—
Michigan Southern	59	U. S. Express	—
Do. Central	48¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	—
Northwestern com.	38	Quicksilver	—
Do. Pref	78½	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island	103¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	90	Pacific Mail	23¾
Pacific Mail	23¾	Iron Mountain	—
Western Union Tel.	72	N. J. Central	—

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (—)	48¾	Cen. Trans (—)	40
Reading (—)	23¾	Empire do. (—)	49¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (B.)	127½	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (—)	101
Oil Creek (—)	8¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S.)	81
Lehigh Valley (—)	49¾	N. Pacific bonds	—

Market unsettled.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1876.

Money 2@3, and closed with offerings at 2; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $638,000. The customs receipts were $355,000. The clearings were $19,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 482@484. Gold opened at 110, and at once the market became active, owing to war news from Europe, when there was an advance to 110½, but later declined to 109½, closing at that figure. The borrowing rates were 2 per cent. to flat, and the carrying rates were 1@3 per cent. Governments were active and steady. In railroad bonds this afternoon New Jersey Central convertible advanced to 89¾, Ohio & Mississippi second to 59, and Toledo & Wabash consolidated convertible advanced to 51. Milwaukee & St. Paul firsts brought 116, and Albany & Susquehanna second 102. New Jersey Central consolidated firsts declined to 86½, but closed at 87 bid. State bonds were quiet at nominal prices, except Tennessees, which are better.

The stock market opened 1 4 higher than it closed yesterday for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, 1-8 higher for Michigan Central and Erie, and 1-8 lower for Western Union and Milwaukee and St. Paul common. The remainder of the list was unchanged. After a decline of ¼ in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 3-8 in Lake Shore and St. Paul preferred, and ¼ in Western Union and New Jersey Central, the market began to advance, and in the first hour had advanced 1-8@5-8, the latter Western Union. In the next hour there was a decline of 1 3-8 in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and 1-8@1-2 in the remainder of the list. Soon after noon the market became steady and prices recovered from 1-8 to 1-4. This improvement was being maintained until the market was rudely disturbed by rumors that the conference of railway representatives had broken up in a row or had resulted in no agreement to settle the railroad war. Upon this rumor Lake Shore declined from 61¾ to 59, Michigan Central from 50½ to 47, Northwestern from 73½ to 72, Northwest common from 38¼ to 38, preferred from 60½ to 60, St. Paul common from 25 to 24, preferred from 55 to 54½, Wabash from 72 to 70, Pacific Mail from 24½ to 23¾, New Jersey Central from 36¾ to 36 1-4, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 73½ to 73 1-4. New York Central fell off from 103¾ to 103¾. Toward the closing hour there was no important recovery from the general decline, however. New York Central closed at 103, Lackawanna & Western at 73¼, and C., C. & I. C. advanced from 40 to 41. The market closed active, unsettled and feverish, although at three o'clock, the closing hour, nothing official was made public from the railroad conference. The transactions to-day were 153,000 shares, of which 2,600 were Erie, 51,000 Lake Shore, 1,300 Northwests; 11,000 Pacific Mail, 7,000 St. Pauls, 32,500 Western Union, 3,600 Wabash, 23,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 4,600 New Jersey Central, and 3,700 Michigan Central.

The exports of domestic produce for the week ending to-day are considerably larger than of late, amounting to $6,000,000. The Express says that it is probable the interest on the bonds of the city of Savannah, due to-morrow, will not be paid, no provision having yet been made therefor, and adds: This is a sad case, particularly in view of the fact that the credit of the city has hitherto been so good. But every one will understand the cause, and if a default is made it will no doubt be but a temporary. During the rage of the yellow fever the officers were unable to collect taxes.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 118½; 5-20s '65, 113½; do. '65, new, 113½; do. '67, 116; do. '68, 117½; 10-40s, 113½; do. coupons, 115½; new 5s, 114½; new 4½s, 111½; currency 6s, 124½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 47; do. new, 44½; Virginia new, 29½; do. old, 29½; Missouri 6s, 107½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Quicksilver, 12; do. preferred, 17; Pacific Mail, 23½; Adams Express, 108; Mariposa, 4; do. preferred, 4½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85½; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 50; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 19½; do. preferred, 21; Harlem, 136; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 47½; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 61; Lake Shore, 59; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Illinois Central, 82; Northwestern common, 37½; do. preferred, 60; C. C. C. & I., 39½; New Jersey Central, 36½; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 24½; do. preferred, 55; Toledo & Wabash, 7; do. preferred, 10; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 17½; Ft. Wayne, 102; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 10½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 73½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16; Missouri Pacific, 4; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 7; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14½; Central Pacific, 110; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, October 31.—To-morrow, the semi annual settling day, will be a bank holiday. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £285,000. The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, £158,000 was for shipment to the United States to pay for cotton." Consols, 95 5-16; 5-20s '65, 103½; do. '67, 108½; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 19½; do. preferred, 37.

PARIS, October 31.—Rentes, 106f 45c.

FRANKFORT, October 31.—U. S. new 5s, 102½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, October 31, 1876. }

The leading merchandise markets have not varied much for some days past, and while the inquiry for almost everything is confined chiefly to supplying immediate actual necessities, there is a very fair volume of business in the aggregate.

GRAIN—There is an increasing demand, but the supply continues largely in excess of the present wants, hence prices are no better, ranging from $1 30 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition.

BUTTER—Continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted. Prime rolls, 22@23c; choice do, 24@25c; fancy creamery, 28@30c. Fair to prime solid packed, 15@20c, and dull.

APPLES—There is an increasing demand, but the supply continues largely in excess of the present wants, hence prices are no better, ranging from $1 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality and condition.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged; $1 40@1 50 ₩ bu.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4c ₩ pound.

BROOM CORN—Choice green brush that will work up, 4¾@5, choice hurl, 3½@4c; medium, 3¼c for green, and 5½c for red tipped. Covers and inside, 1½c; crooked, 2½@3½.

CHESTNUTS—$3 50@4 ₩ bushel.

CHEESE—Unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 12¼@13½ to the wholesale trade, and 1c additional in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—$2 25 per bbl.

CIDER—Is not in large supply here, but it is very dull, and that the stock is not large is because commission men are, and have been, discouraging consignments all fall; quotable at $4 ₩ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—There is, as noted in our last, some inquiry for Apples for export and the supply here is small; we continue to quote at 5@5½ ₩ lb. The stock on first hands is heavy, and the probability is that just as soon as the export trade is supplied the market will be very dull. Peaches in light supply, but there is no demand for them.

EGGS—Quoted at 27c for fresh stock—guaranteed as such; packed, 22@23c. The supply of the latter is accumulating.

FLOUR—The demand is not as active as it was a week or two ago, and there is an easier feeling, although prices are still maintained. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, as $6 50@6 75 for good brands of either winter or spring. Patents and fancy white wheat brands, $8@8. Rye Flour, $4 50@5.

GROCERIES—There is only a moderate business, and the leading staples present no new or important features deserving of special notice. Following are the ruling quotations.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12½	Standard H	11⅜
Crushed	12¾	Standard Ex C 10 lb	10½
Granulated	11¾	Soft Yellow	10 @10½
Powdered	11¾@12	Standard A	11¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	60 @65	Fair	50 @55
Prime	55 @60	Dark	40 @45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	60c
Prime old crop N. O.	55c
Fair old crop N. O.	50c

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@0 55	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	45@0 90	Oolong	35@75
Imperial	40@0 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Prime	27c
Second Grade	24c
Loose half a cent less.	

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is steady with a fair milling demand, and prices may be quoted at $1 27@1 30 for good to prime Penna. and Ohio red. Local millers are taking about all that offers within the range of our quotations. The Oat market is easier, and with increased offerings and a light demand, prices are not as strong as they were a week ago, although not quotably lower; mixed, light and white, 35. New Ear Corn is quotable all the way from 40 to 45, as to quality and condition. Increased receipts of new are weakening the market for old, which we now quote at 54@56, on track. Old shelled Corn in light supply and steady at 56@ 58c on track, for fair to prime yellow. Rye in light supply, and may be quoted at 70@72. Barley is still quotable at from 90c to $1 15 per bu.

HAY—The market continues quiet, although it is rather firmer in consequence of decreased receipts. No. 1 Timothy, $14@15 ₩ ton on wharf and track; No. 2, $12@13. Loose is selling from country wagons at $12@13 per ton. Straw—Loose, $9@10 from country wagons for oat and Wheat.

MILL FEED—Bran is in better supply and easier; $12.50@13 per ton; Middlings firmer and higher, $21@23.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but the supply is ample and prices remain unchanged; $2@2 50 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—There is a firm market and a good demand for winter strained. We quote Procter & Gamble's make as follows:

Double Extra Winter	95
Alexander Extra	85
No. 1	80
No. 2	70
Best White Miners	61
No. Yellow	56

These are the jobbing prices—round lots can be bought at a shade lower prices.

POULTRY—Live chickens selling by the coop at 40@50 ₩ pair, according to size; dressed, 12@13c, ₩ lb. Dressed Turkeys, 16@17c ₩ lb. The weather at present is unfavorable for dressed poultry.

POTATOES—Quoted at 55@60c per bushel in a jobbing way out of store. Sweets, $2, $2@3, 50 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog products continues weak, and while there has been no change in prices since the date of our last report the tendency continues downward. The Chicago *Tribune*, speaking of that market, says: Prominent operators stated it as their conviction that hogs must decline further and product advance, the relation of the two having been deranged by the efforts of certain parties to bear the market, and the stand-off attitude of foreign buyers. The work of packing is proceeding at as lively a rate as is warranted by the demand for product. The packing since the close of the regular season on Bisseltide day is estimated at 1,230,000 head against 750,000 for the same time in '75. Cedar Rapids has packed 100,000, against 71,223 for same time last year.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb	14¾	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	11
Hams Ex S. C.	13¾	Lard, leaf for summer use—in tres	14¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. ½ bbls	15¾
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz.	90¾	Do. ¼ bbls	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	8	Do. 5 lb cadillas	14
Bacon Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 5 lb do	14
Clear Sides	10¾	Do. 5 lb do	14¾
Mess Pork ₩ bbl	$18, 50	Do. 6 lb do	14
Short Cut do	18, 50	Ham Sausage	9

RAGS—Steady at 2¼c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 4½; city rendered, 8¼c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, October 31, 1876. }

The Crude market was rather weaker to-day, although there was not much change in prices; United certificates were quoted this P. M. at $1 25@1, 27½. Shipment, pipeage paid, was quoted early in the day at $1 25. There has been little or no difference made between United and Shipment for some time past. The general position of the petroleum market has not varied much for several weeks; the Combination refiners are firm at 26, but the exporters are still holding off. Price to home trade buyers unchanged at 23c.

Oil Barrels dull but unchanged at $1,05 for countries and $1,20 for city make.

AMERICAN OIL WORKS REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.	
Shipper.	bbls
American Oil Works...Brough, McK. & Co.	Bal. 455
SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.	
Total shipments, bbls	128

Progress of Summer Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: The close of the present week may virtually be considered the close of the summer packing season in Chicago, and the aggregate slaughter since March 1 may be estimated at 1,230,000 hogs—the largest number ever slaughtered at one packing point during the summer season; in fact, nearly, if not quite, equal to the aggregate summer packing in the entire West during any previous season. The total packing last summer was 728,781 hogs. It is generally understood that the average weight is about 15 lbs heavier than that of last year, so that the aggregate business of the summer may be considered equal to about 1,220,000 hogs of last season's average weight. According to returns previously made, the aggregate packing of the city of Chicago for twelve months, ending Oct. 31, 1876, is about 2,825,000 hogs, or equal to nearly 42 per cent of the entire packing of the West during the same period. The summer packing of the 31 days of the past summer may be estimated at about 1,900,000 hogs, against 1,240,000 hogs last year. The entire packing of the West, for the twelve months ending Oct. 31, '76, may be placed at 6,780,000 hogs. At various times during the season twenty-four houses have been engaged in the business here, and the prospects now are that the manufacture of hog product in Chicago henceforth will be conducted throughout the year.

The receipts of hogs during the week have been quite liberal—larger than generally anticipated. Prices have declined 35a50c ₩ 1 0 lbs, and at the gradual decline packers purchased quite freely and have been enabled to engage in an extensive packing operation. The demand for product has been fair, and the greater portion of the slaughter was cut into product which could be turned to advantage quickly. The quality of the hogs has been quite good—fully up to the average of the previous two or three weeks. The weather has been a little more favorable, and packers are still running to a large extent. In the course of a few days the remaining houses here will commence operations for the season—and the prospects are that the returns of the packing of the regular season will exhibit the largest number of hogs ever slaughtered in Chicago.

Packing has commenced at Des Moines, and other interior towns will soon follow suit. The packing at Cedar Rapids to date is about 115,000 hogs, against 71,223 hogs for the summer season last year.

The Tobacco Crop of Missouri.

The Missouri papers state, in glowing terms, that the tobacco crop of that season will be one of the finest, if not the best, ever cut in that State. Almost the entire crop was harvested before the frost set in, and the late cutting (though a trifle green) escaped being frost bitten. The crop was generally fully ripe. No figures relative to the exact yield of the crop are given, but low estimates place it considerably above the crop of the last five years. Last season the prices were very firm, well repaying the grower. This has induced a much larger cultivation of the plant; so that now tobacco and hogs form the chief products of that State. It only remains with the farmers to cure and handle the leaf in careful and proper manner, and have it well assorted to give us a fine crop and afford them handsome returns.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 31, 1876.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,12¼a1,12¾ cash; $1,12⅝ November; $1,14¾ December; No. 3 98ca$1,02¾; rejected 88a92c; No. 1 $1,14 Corn fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 243/4c cash; 43¾c December; rejected 42c. Oats active and a shade higher, No. 2 32¾a 32¾c cash; 33a33¼c December; rejected 29 1-2a29½c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm at 81 1-2c cash; 82a82½c December.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak and lower at $15,50a16,00 cash; $15,40 November or year. Lard dull; old contract $10,75; new $9,62½ cash; $9,45 November; $9,40 the year. Bulk meats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower at $1,08¾.

On Call Board wheat closed higher. Corn ½c higher. Pork lower; $15,32½ year. Lard lower; $9,35 year. Oats unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Flour dull; receipts 23,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4,60a4,80; common to good $5,20a5,40; good to choice $5,45a5,55; white wheat extra $5,60a8,00; extra Ohio $5,20a7,00; St. Louis $5,30a8,25. Rye flour and corn meal steady. Wheat active; receipts 135,000 bush; No. 2 Milwaukee old $1,20a1,22; No. 2 $1,25a1,25 1-2; No 3 Chicago old $1,14 Rye: western 72a73c; State 80a90c. Barley firm; Canada ungraded 94a10c. Malt heavy. Corn quiet; receipts 15,000 bush; western mixed ungraded 58¾a61c; mixed graded 59 1 2c. Oats dull and unchanged; receipts 37,000 bush. Hay and hops dull. Coffee quiet; Rio, fair, 19¼a20¼c. Sugar firm; refining 9¾a9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 12c; refined 26c; cases 30c; naphtha 14c. Turpentine firmer at 37c. Eggs: western 28c. Pork dull and unsettled; $17. Beef quiet; middles dull and heavy; long clear western 8 3-4a8¾c; do city 9c. Lard dull; prime steam $9,90a10. Butter dull; western 15a30c. Cheese dull and unsettled; 6a12½c. Whisky dull at $1,13a1,13½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, October 31.—Refined petroleum 18¾d.

ANTWERP, October 31.—Refined petroleum 48¾f.

LIVERPOOL, October 31.—Cotton firm at 6 1-16a6¼d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; American 8,000. Receipts: wheat for three days 24,000 qrs; American 20,000 qrs. Corn quiet; mixed western spot 31a10s 6d; Club 10s 6d a10s 9d; red western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 9sa10s; winter 9s 8d a10s 2d. Corn 26s. Flour 28a35s. Oats 3a3½s. Barley 3¼s. Cloverseed 50a55s. Refined petroleum 18½d; spirits 10½d.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 western red, $1,28a1,29; No. 3 do, $1,23; Pennsylvania red $1,28a1,33. Corn western active and firmer; mixed 57¼c. Oats dull and heavy; western white 34a36c; mixed 30a 33c. Rye dull and steady; 65a70c. Cloverseed active and firm at $14,50a15. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee firm and demand good; unchanged. Whisky dull at $1,14. Receipts: wheat 18,000 bush., corn 69,000 bush.; shipments: corn 28,300 bush.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—Cotton: demand fair; market firm; 10¾c. Flour firm, but not quotably higher. Wheat higher; red $1,15a1,27. Corn firm at 47a48c; new 34a 36c. Oats firm at 30a37c. Rye quiet and firm at 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet but steady; $16,50. Lard: good demand; steam 9¼c; kettle 10a10½c. Bulk meats: demand light, but holders firm: 6¾a7¼a8¼c. Bacon steady; fair demand; 7¾a8¾a8¾a9¼c. Whisky dull, weak and lower; $1,07. Butter dull and lower; choice Western reserve 20c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—Petroleum dull; refined 26c; crude 15¾a16c. Cloverseed $14a15. Flour firm; extra $4,25a4,40; Minnesota family $6,50a6,75. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1,27; amber $1,29a1,35. Rye 67a73c. Corn firm; yellow 58c; mixed 56a57¼c. Oats firm; white 35a40c; mixed 33c. Whisky: western $1,14. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extras 32a34c; firsts 29a30c. Cheese firm; western 8a13c. Eggs: western fresh 27a28c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 31.—Cotton and flour unchanged. Wheat firm; red $1,10a 1,15; amber $1,15a1,23. Corn firm; white 48c; mixed 46c. Rye 68c. Oats dull and nominal. Pork nominal. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon: 7¼, 9, 9¾ and 9¾c. Lard dull; tierces 10¼a10¾c. Whisky dull at $1,10.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 31. — Cotton dull; middling 10¾c. Flour: little doing. Wheat steady; No. 2 red fall $1,22a1,22 1-2. Corn quiet, 40¾a41c. Oats steady; No. 2 30½c. Rye firm; 58c. Barley steady; Minnesota 80c@$1,10. Whisky dull at $1,09. Pork steady at $17. Lard dull at 9¼a9¾c. Bacon quiet at 7¾a8¾a9¼a9¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,20¾; No. 2 $1,14¾; No. 3 $1,05¾. Corn firm; No. 2 46c. Oats steady; No. 2 32c. Rye quiet; No. 1 61¾c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring 83¾a84c; No. 3 46½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 31.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1,31; No. 3 do $1,25¾; amber Michigan spot and seller November $1,24; seller December $1,23¾; No. 3 red $1,13. Corn steady; high mixed 48½c; low mixed 47½c; no grade 46¾c; damaged new 36c. Oats firmer; No. 2 31c, white 37c; Michigan 32¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—Bacon firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 9¾c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 7 1-2a8c; prime to choice 8 1-2a8 3-4c; common 7a7 1-4c.

Boston.

BOSTON, October 31.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5,50a 7,25. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 63a 65c. Oats dull at 31a32c for No. 1 white.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 31.—Cotton firm at 10¾c; sales 2,700 bales; receipts 2,100 bales; shipments 2,200. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 31. — Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee club $1,30; extra white Michigan $1,37½. Corn steady at 58c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 31. — Petroleum unchanged.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, October 31. — Spirits of turpentine steady at 33c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 31.—Cattle: receipts 1,199; head, total for the week 7,207; market moderately active; prices of medium to best grades 10a15c advance on last week's quotations, closing a shade weaker; sales of 160 cars, a fair proportion for eastern trade; offering generally fair to good; attendance of buyers, all classes, fair; sales of shipping grades at $4 70a5 30; medium to best butcher grades $4,25a4,50; stockers and common cattle $3,70a4; cows and heifers at $3a4,50; no Texas or Cherokee on market. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,000 head, total for the week 14,200; market fairly active at opening; full and strong at last week's prices; some lots of best offerings a shade advance, closing weaker, full 10c off opening rates; small lot of Canada stock on market; not sufficient sales for quotations. 55 cars western sheep disposed of; all but 8 cars for eastern trade; about 8 cars only remaining unsold; sales of good to best lots at $4,90a5,50; medium lots $4,50a4,62 1-2; common to fair $3,90a4,25. Hogs: receipts 3,300; total for week 18,400; market moderately active for week; sales 50 cars York hogs at $5,25a5,50; common to good lots a few selected $5,55a5,60; 15 cars heavy hogs at $5,75a5,80; common to good selected $5,55a 5,70; 15 cars remaining unsold, about the poorest offering.

WATERTOWN, October 31.—Cattle: receipts 1,534 head; quality poorer, with 5@ 10c advance on western live and 5@c on northern dressed; choice $7,75; extra $7a7,50; first quality $6,25a6,75; second quality $5,25a5,75; third quality $4a5. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,313 head; trade better, with no advance; in lots $1,50, $2, $2,50a 2,75; extra $3a3,75, or from 3 to 3c per lb.; spring lambs $3,50a5. Hogs: receipts 1,500; market dull.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $5,15a5,30; bacon $5,40a5,55. Cattle firm; good steers $4a4,35; medium to fair $3,75a4.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 31.—Hogs: unchanged; receipts 1,600.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—Hogs quiet; common to light $5,00a5,25; fair to good light $5,30a5,40; heavy $5,40a5,60.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—Wool market: demand firm and strong in favor of higher prices: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Va. double extra and above, 44a47c; extra, 43a45c; medium 42a43½c; coarse, 39a 40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine, 33a40c; coarse, 38a39c; combing washed, 59c; do. unwashed, 33a37½c; Canada combing, 52a55c; fine unwashed, 28a30c; coarse medium unwashed, 28a32c; half blood, 42a46c; extra and fine pulled 33a35c; No. 1 and super pulled, 34a36c; Texas fine and medium, 30a32c; coarse, 18 a22c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 31.—There has been comparatively little activity developed in any department. Unbleached common goods of leading corporation makes are in moderate demand at steady prices. Cottons have moved slowly. Prints have been in limited request for current delivery requirements. Woollens have remained inactive. Foreign dry goods are quiet, both in the package and piece goods departments.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Cotton dull; 10¾ a10 15-16c; futures for November 11 5-32a 11 5-16c; December 11 5-16ca 11 11-32c; January 11 9-16c; February 11 3-4 a11 25-32c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car flour, Haworth & D; 1 do, J Wilson & Son; 1 do, D Wallace; 1 do lumber, Hahn, H & S; 15 hrs cheese 9 kgs butter, Wilbert & W; 4 do, A Bricker; 10 do Voigt, M & Co; 3 do 18 bbls beans 4 do lards, J H Lob; 1 kg a butter, Aiken, W & P; 170 sks b w flour, H Schnelbach; 42 hides, J Callery; 12 sks flax, M Mc Cracken; 1 do, Wm Wright; 10 bbls eggs, H J McCracken; 1 hx butter, H Gerwig; 5 do, Peabody, H & Co; 3 do lard, Bakewell, F & Co; 21 do, Morrison, Co; 1 car potatoes, J A Cravens; 1 do shingles, A Lewis; 1 do feed, 1 do flour, Houck, McC & Co; 4 tubs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 1 do, Wm Wright; 1 do

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, southerly to easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Badly Hurt.

News of a fight in Sharpsburg was received in police circles yesterday, the results of which may prove quite serious. The story goes that Bryan Noughton and Teddy Wickham got into a dispute while working along the street, when the latter threw a sharp cornered clinker at his partner, striking him on the head. The wound was quite serious, and for a time was regarded as probably fatal. However, later reports are to the effect that no great danger was done. Wickham fled and had not been arrested at last accounts.

THE RELIEF FUND.

Contributions to the Zug Sufferers.

The following additional contributions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Sable mill explosion are reported by Treasurer Joseph Laurent: Previously reported, $6,445.12; John Quil, $3; Alderman C. O'Donnell, $121.75; Wilson, Walker & Co., $50; Wilson, Walker & Co.'s employes, $126.20; Walter Sisters and employes, $25; *Dispatch* Hayes and Wheeler fund, $26. Total, $6,797.07.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

A Negro Attacks a White Woman in Allegheny.

On Monday evening, shortly after seven o'clock, a most dastardly attempt was made by a negro to outrage a white woman in Allegheny. At the time mentioned a woman, whose name is withheld, while passing First alley on Middle street, was suddenly assaulted by a negro, who sprang out of the alley, and catching hold of her, attempted to drag her into its dark recesses. She resisted with all her strength, and at the same time screamed for help. Several persons ran to her assistance, whereupon the negro let go of her and escaped. The woman was unable to give a description of her assailant, as she was too badly frightened. The police are investigating the affair.

CITY MORTALITY.

A Decrease in Deaths Last Week.

Dr. W. N. Snively, physician to the Board of Health reports only 41 deaths in the city last week. The causes of death were as follows:

Measles, 1; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; erysipelas, 1; small-pox, 2; syemia, 1; miliary tuberculosis, 5; tabes mesenterica, 1; dropsy, 1; encephalitis, 1; meningitis, 1; paralysis, 1; infantile convulsions, 4; pericarditis, 1; croup, 6; bronchial catarrh, 1; pneumonia, 5; enteritis, 1; enlargement of the spleen, 1; peritonitis, 1; premature birth, 1; debility, 3; alcohol (intemperance) 1; asphyxia, 1; fracture of leg, 1.

Males, 19. Females, 18. Total, 41. Married, 11; single, 27; widows, 3.

Under 1 year of age, 6; from 1 to 2, 6; from 2 to 5, 6; from 5 to 10, 2; from 15 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 4; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1.

The deaths the week preceding were 53.

LIFE INSURANCE FAILURE.

The Great Continental Life Gone Up—The Cause of It.

It was recently announced that the Continental Life Insurance Company had failed, but the extent of the failure was not known. Since there are a great number of policies held in this company by residents of this city and vicinity, it may be of some interest to them to know how it happened. The New York *Times* thus sums it up:

The company, with all its display, has long been in an unsatisfactory condition, as indicated by its official returns to the Insurance Department, and by negotiations which have been known to be in progress for amalgation with another company but never before better than itself. In truth, the condition of the Continental Company has been such that if the State supervison, of which we are accustomed to boast were aught more than a delusion and a snare, the step just taken toward overhauling and adjusting its affairs would have occurred under more satisfactory auspices, months ago.

The reason assigned for the acquiescence of the company in the appointment of a Receiver—namely, the depreciation in its real estate and in its mortgages on real estate—is as deceptive as the claims persistently presented by the company in its efforts to acquire business. The building erected and owned for the conduct of the company's business in this city was, like other buildings of the same character, an unexcusable extravagance. The total assets of the company on the 31st of December were $6,229,484, of which $810,000, or more than one-eighth of the whole, is represented by the company's building. The proportion is obviously beyond what prudent management would have dictated. At the date given, however, the company, instead of acknowledging that depreciation in this item had taken place, asserted that its market value over cost was $133,912. The loans on bonds and mortgages amounted to $1,301,377, and no mention is made of their depreciation. That the properties mortgaged have sunk very much in value there can be no doubt but that the decline could seriously affect this item in the company's assets is possible only on the supposition that the loans were injudiciously made, or that there was gross blundering or worse, in the valuations on which the company based its loans. Such management prepares us to believe either or both of these hypotheses. But it is manifest that had the company been otherwise sound, the shrinkage in real estate values would not have brought it face to face with bankruptcy. We regard the explanation of the company, then, as a pretext invented to divert attention from the mismanagement, which, among the well-informed, has long been considered its chief characteristic.

With a total income of $2,452,466, it should have added, last year, many hundreds of thousands of dollars to its available assets. As a matter of fact, its expenditures exceeded its income by $172,065. We hold that the appearance of this fact, under any efficient system of State supervision, would have led to immediate and decisive interference. A ten years' old life insurance company, whose expenditures exceed its income, is on the downward road to insolvency.

THE GRAND PARADE.

Arrangements for the Final Demonstration on Monday—Committees Appointed.

The grand final demonstration of the campaign to be made by the Republicans on Monday the 6th inst., promises to be the most imposing and largest demonstration held in this city for many years. The committee of arrangements have been actively at work and have met with even greater success than they anticipated. Mr. John W. Riddell, chairman of the committee, makes the following announcement of committees appointed:

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS,
PITTSBURGH, October 31, 1876.

The following committees are announced by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the demonstration on Monday next. The Chairmen of committees are requested to promptly convene the members thereof at such times and places as may be practical for organization.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

IRON FIRMS.

Wm. Woods, Chairman; E. M. Byers, Park Painter, Robt. H. Marshall, John J. Williams, John Q. Everson, J. Stewart Brown, W. J. Moorhead, Wm. J. Lewis, D. B. Oliver, Hugh McDonald, A. Laughlin, Jr. Thos. M. Carnagie, James H. Lindsay, Geo. H. Chalfant, James Lewis, Henry Lloyd, Jr., John Z. Speer, Wm. Clark, James Verner, Jr., Wm. A. Tomlinson.

STEEL.

James Park, Jr., Chairman; Chas. Parkin, R. J. Anderson, Calvin Wells, William Singer.

GLASS.

D. C. Ripley, Chairman; John Adams, T. B. Atterberry, Jenkin Jones, James Duncan, William King, John McM. King, H. S. McKee, Thomas Evans, Andrew Bryce, David Chalmer, Thomas Pears, James A. Chambers.

COAL MEN.

Joseph Walton, Chairman; J. D. Bisher, O'Neil & Co., Upper Wood & Co., J. C. Risher & Co., Horner & Roberts, Robbins & Jenkins, S. S. Brown, Huntsman, Miller & Co., Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Co., Fort Pitt Coal Co., Mansfield Coal and Coke Co., Dickson, Stewart & Co., Cory & Co., G. W. Jones, Foster, Clark & Wood, James A. Stone, Culp & Gamble, Farrow & Gumbert, William Neal, F. C. Negley, W. P. Rend & Co., Oak Bridge Coal Company, D. Steen & Son, Pittsburgh and Walnut Hill Coal Company, Midway Coal Company, C. H. Armstrong & Son, John Penny, James O'Neil, Pennsylvania Gas Coal Company, Shafton Gas Coal Company, Westmoreland Gas Coal Company, New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, Henderson & Co., Dickson, Ardary & Co., T. B. Stewart and John Matthews.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS.

W. H. Wheeler, Howe Sewing Machine Company; F. C. Biggert, Weed Sewing Machine Company; W. S. Caldwell, Singer Sewing Machine Company.

TEAMSTERS.

John Boyd, Seventh ward, Chairman. Daniel Dempsey, Bennett P. O.; John Colvin, metal yard; Jacob Wilbert, Liberty street.

Other committees from other branches of industry will be announced hereafter. From present indications the affair will be a grand success.

The Pan-Cake Flour

which has just been put on our market by S. S. Marvin & Co. is meeting with a ready sale. All who have tried it say they like it much better than either buckwheat or flannel cakes, particularly as flannel cakes are sometimes quite as tough as the goods they got their name from. This pan-cake flour is inexpensive, as it does not require high-priced eggs to make a light, tender and delicious cake. Full directions on every sack.

THE LAST RITES.

Funeral of Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., LL. D.—An Immense Turnout.

The obsequies of Dr. M. W. Jacobus yesterday were the most impressive and the most generally attended that have taken place in this city for a long time. The national, and even world-wide reputation of the illustrious deceased, his many noble qualities, the consecration of his life, and the purity of his acts and purposes, made for him innumerable friends and admirers, many of whom desired to show their esteem and reverence for him by their presence at his funeral.

From the residence of the lamented dead, in Allegheny, the remains were preceded to the First Presbyterian Church in this city by the students and faculty of the Western Theological Seminary, and the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary. Arriving at the church an immense throng was already gathered, and in a very few minutes after the doors were opened every seat was occupied, and numbers were compelled to stand.

The casket that contained the loved and venerated remains was an extremely elegant affair. A silver plate upon it bears this inscription:

> MELANCHTON W. JACOBUS, D. D., LL.D.
> Born September 19, 1816,
> Died October 28, 1876.

The casket was almost hidden by the profusion of elegant floral gifts. Among these were an anchor and cross presented by the wives of the faculty of the seminary. There was also another anchor, a crown, a harp, and other emblems, together with a profusion of loose flowers, all white and emblematic of the purity of the life of the deceased.

The honorary pall bearers were Revs. Drs. Hodge, Wilson, McKinney, Allison, L. Halsey, C. C. Beattie, Hornblower, Lowrie, Jas. King, M. D., John Laughlin, Esq., T. H. Nevin, Esq., Samuel Rea, Esq., and Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

All of them, as well as the students and faculty of the Seminary, wore crape on the left arm.

The services at the church were opened with prayer by Rev. Scovel, the pastor. This was followed by the anthem "I heard a voice,"—Baumbach—by the choir. Rev. S. J. Nichols, D. D., of St. Louis, read a scripture lesson, and "Rock of Ages" as a solo, was then sung by Miss Jean Wallace, in a most exquisite and appropriate manner. Rev. Dr. Hornblower, of Allegheny, then delivered an address upon the life and services of the eminent deceased.

Dr. Hornblower referred to several remarkable facts in connection with later events in the life of the deceased. He mentioned that the last sermon preached by him in Pittsburgh was from the text "Your fathers, where are they?" The last sermon that his family heard him preach was at Atlantic City, from the text "Wherefore He is able to save to the uttermost those who come unto Him." The Dr. had for years kept a journal or diary of texts suitable to each day of the year. The day of his death the journal was found hanging on the wall where he could see it with the page open that bears these texts, "I know that My Redeemer liveth;" "When my eyes shall behold the King in his beauty, and the land which is afar off;" "As for me, I shall behold His face in righteousness," &c., all significant of the great change that was to take place on the morrow.

The last night of his life he spent in writing letters to some of his friends. In a letter to his daughter written that night he spoke of having been afflicted with the toothache for several days, but concluded by saying: "I hope providentially to be relieved on the morrow." A significant and all but prophetic sentence.

The last word that passed the lips of the deceased was the name of his wife, and that fact the speaker took advantage of to pay a fitting tribute to her constancy and virtues.

Further along the speaker said: Although the last acts and words of the deceased are completed, his work is not. His sermons will live in the literature of the Christian converts, and his instructions to his classes will survive to do good. He knew how to condense doctrines into proverbial and epigrammatical sentences that will live and long be in lasting remembrance.

Dr. Hodge's address was an eloquent and fitting eulogy of the deceased, and one that deserves preservation. He concluded with the invocation: "Let us pray that our hearts will be not less warm, less enthusiastic than his."

Following Dr. Hodge, Dr. C. C. Beatty, of Steubenville, an old classmate of Dr. Jacobus, made a few appropriate remarks, saying his tribute to the admirable qualities and Christian virtues of the deceased.

Dr. Wilson, who was to have delivered an address, then pronounced the Benediction, after which the audience embraced the opportunity to take a last look at the remains.

Upon the conclusion of the exercises at the church the remains were conveyed to the depot, accompanied by the majority of the audience. By the courtesy of General McCandless and Superintendent J. D. Layng, the President's car of the Pennsylvania Railroad was placed at the disposal of the friends and escort of the deceased, who accompanied the remains to Newark N. J., where they will be placed in their last resting place. The remains left the Union Depot at 4.40, and were accompanied by Rev. Drs. Hodge, Allison and Wilson, and Messrs. Laughlin and Nevin, pall bearers, and a committee of students from Princeton college, who had come to the city for the especial purpose of attending the funeral.

Altogether the funeral was a fitting tribute to the memory of the reverend deceased, and one that will not be soon forgotten in the city.

The address of Dr. Wilson that was to be delivered yesterday will be given at an early day.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Baptist ministers of the city yesterday the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been brought to the knowledge of the Conference of Baptist ministers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny that the Rev. Professor M. W. Jacobus, D. D., departed this life on Saturday morning last,

Resolved, That we unitedly express our sympathy with the sorrowing relations, our esteem for him as a Christian brother and as a divine, and that Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., Rev. J. S. Wrightnour and Rev. Wm. H. McKinney be appointed to attend his funeral on behalf of this conference.

Resolutions of the Faculty of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny, in relation to the death of the Rev. Dr. Jacobus.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove by death Rev. Melancthon Jacobus, D. D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature, in the Western Theological Seminary in this city—a position which he has occupied for twenty-five years—therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we, the Faculty of the United Presbyterian Seminary at Allegheny, cherishing, as we have done, a high respect for this brother, not only as one who has by his extensive condition and indefatigable labors advanced the cause of Theological literature, but as one whose conduct has ever been that of the Christian gentleman, do hereby express the deep sorrow which his removal has awakened in our hearts and our warm sympathy with those who have by this providence been deprived of his counsels, labors and fellowship.

2. That as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased we will, as a Faculty, accompanied by the students of this Seminary, proceed in the forenoon of Monday to his remains from his dwelling in Allegheny to the First Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh.

A. D. CLARK, President.
J. T. COOPER, Secretary.

Resolutions of the Professors and Students of the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary in the matter of the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, adopted Oct. 31, 1876.

WHEREAS, we have heard with deep regret of the sudden death of Rev. Dr. Melancthon W. Jacobus, Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, in the Western Theological Seminary, of the Presbyterian Church; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we deeply sympathize with the family of Dr. Jacobus in the loss of a beloved husband and father, and earnestly pray that they may have the presence of the Comforter in this hour of their deep affliction.

2nd. That we sympathize with the Theological Seminary, with which he was connected, in the loss of a Professor so distinguished as a scholar, and so esteemed for his Christian character and social qualities; and with the Presbyterian church, with which he was so closely identified, not only as a Professor in one of her most prominent Seminaries, but as an earnest and efficient promoter of many of her most important schemes.

3d. That in the death of Dr. Jacobus we lament in common with all the Evangelical churches, the loss of a sound and judicious Commentator, whose labors have been abundantly blessed to many in assisting them to a more correct and satisfactory knowledge of the inspired Word of God.

4th. That we recognize in this dispensation the hand of a merciful Providence. This good soldier of Christ died with his armor on. He was graciously spared much of the bitterness of death. He has been removed from a wide sphere of active usefulness here to a higher and wider sphere there where His servants serve Him. With loins girded and lamps burning he heard the voice of the Bridegroom and was ready. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. They rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Signed on behalf of the Seminary,
J. R. W. SLOANE,
D. B. WILSON.

VOTE

And then go to the
Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia,
BY THE
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,
ON
Tuesday, (Election day), at 8 o'clock, P. M.
OR
Wednesday, November 8th, at 8:15 and 8:45 A. M.
FARE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Tickets good for ten full days.
Privilege of stopping at Washington City and Baltimore, going or returning.
The competitive display of English and American fire-works takes place on Thursday, November 9th; the formal closing of the Exhibition on Friday, November 10th. This is your last chance to go to Philadelphia for seven dollars.

Genuine French Blacking

and Shoe Brushes at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

HOMICIDE.

Trial of Samuel Gibbons for the Murder of W. T. Edgar—A History of the Case—The Testimony.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Gibbons, indicted for the murder of William T. Edgar, was taken up in the Criminal Court yesterday, W. C. Stillmacth Criminal Court yesterday, W. C. Stillwagon, Esq., and District Attorney Monwagon, Esq., and District Attorney Montooth appearing for the Commonwealth and the defendant being represented by T. and the defendant being represented by T. M. Marshall and William Reardon, Esq.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The homicide was committed on the evening of the first of July last, on Third avenue, near Market street. Edgar, the deceased, and Gibbons, the prisoner, were in Frederick Kellerman's saloon at 83 Third avenue, a short time previous to the murder. The men were friends, were both glass blowers and had worked together. They had been playing bagatelle and at the conclusion of the game, Gibbons having lost, went to the cashiers desk to pay, and discovered, or at least claimed that he had been robbed. He charged that some one in the saloon had stolen his pocket book, and he insisted upon having every one present searched. The occupants were indignant at this, and refused to submit to any such investigation. Soon after this Edgar and Gibbons, both of whom had been drinking, went outside, and it is presumed that the latter there charged the deceased with having stolen his pocketbook. At any rate a quarrel ensued, and Lieutenant Hager, of the police force, who was directly across the street, heard the threats and the shot, and rushed to the scene, to find Gibbons, who was the smaller man of the two, lying on the pavement, and Edgar, with a ball in his groin, lying on top of him. Gibbons was arrested and taken to the lock-up, and Edgar was taken home, where he died on the night of the 7th of July.

THE TRIAL.

The time of the morning session was entirely consumed in getting a jury, the last man being sworn just as the clock announced the hour twelve. After recess W. C. Stillwagon opened briefly for the Commonwealth, and at 1:30 Hattie Garland, the first witness, was sworn. She testified: Reside at 87 Third avenue; was there on July 1, 1876, I suppose I recognize the prisoner; he came into my store between 2 and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the day of the shooting; I saw the prisoner again in the evening about 9 o'clock with another man who I suppose was the murdered man; the man who I suppose was the prisoner was the smaller man of the two; he had hold of the other man, and another man was following them; the larger man attempted to cross the street and the small man followed him; they were in front of the west door of my house when I first saw them; the small man seemed to want to get something that the large man had; just as they fell the officer was there, and they all appeared to fall together; the third man at this time appeared to be about the same distance away; he had passed down in front of the bank; the flash from the pistol was where the two men first described were together; I recognized the smaller man as the man I saw in the evening at the store; the smaller man had a slouch hat on and wore black clothes; the large one wore a cap and black clothes.

In cross-examination witness testified that just before the two men started across the street, the small man, while holding him, asked the large one to give him something that he had, and the large one replied that he did not leave him he would put it to him.

Dr. M. H. Bouland swore that he attended to Edgar on the night that he was shot. The wound was in the groin, and the course of the ball was upwards. He found the murdered man was not dressed in black when he saw him in the Station-house after he had been shot.

Dr. J. H. Bnffum swore that he was present at the post-mortem examination which was made by Dr. Hice and others.

Miss Jennie Hamilton and Miss Maggie Manices, lived at 87 Third avenue at the time of the homicide. Their testimony was entirely corroborative of that of Hattie Garland, both in whom they sat in the doorway of their house on the night of the shooting, at the time the tragedy took place. Their facilities for observation were just the same as those of Miss Garland, and they knew no more about the case than she did.

Alderman M. F. Cassidy, sworn—was in front of my office on the night of the 1st of July; several persons passed; a small one man up the street from me say, in a loud voice, six or seven times, "Let go of my coat," two men were together, and it was one of these who was shooting; they were about one hundred and fifty feet from me; they came on down the street until they came within one hundred feet of me and then they stopped under an awning and separated, each going to a post of the awning; after a moment one of them went quickly toward the other and they clinched; they struggled out into the street and then there was the flash of a pistol; I ran up to the men, both of whom fell in the street, and when I got to them Lieutenant Hagar had hold of one of them; I assisted in raising one of them up, and as he struggled to his feet he said he had been shot; I am sure that one of the two men who were in the street fired the shot; I cannot now recognize the prisoner as one of the men who was in the street at the time of the shooting.

Nellie Clayton sworn: Remember the night of the shooting; was sitting on the front steps of the house, 87 Third avenue; Maggie Manicee, Miss Garland and Jennie Hamilton were with me. From this point her testimony was corroborative of that of the other witnesses who were on the steps with her and who had already testified.

James Dixson sworn: Remember the night of the shooting; was sitting with Alderman Cassidy in front of his office on Third avenue; saw two men standing in the middle of the street a short distance from me and heard one of them say "Leave loose of my coat;" immediately after this I heard the report of a pistol; the men fell, one on top of the other; did not notice how the men dressed; ran up to the men, and then the man who was shot was on top of the other holding him down.

Peter Carr sworn—Am Constable at Alderman Cassidy's; was in front of the office on the night of the shooting; heard the report of the pistol, and ran up to the place where the men were struggling in the street; one of the men said of the other "Take him, he has fixed me;" I then handcuffed the man pointed out to me; the prisoner is the man whom I arrested.

In cross-examination Carr swore that immediately after he had put his hand upon Gibbons, he said the shooting was an accident, that he had no intention of shooting the man.

Fred. Kellerman, sworn—Keep a saloon at 83 Third avenue; have known the prisoner during three years; saw him in the afternoon and on the evening of the day of the shooting in my saloon; there was a big fellow, who wore a cap, with him, Gibbons lost the game, and drinks were called, for which forty-five cents was due; Gibbons searched his pockets for money to pay for the drinks, but did not find any; a little man was leaning on the bagatelle table, and Gibbons said some one had taken his money; he asked me to search him, which I did, but I could find no money; then Gibbons searched the little fellow at the bagatelle table, but did not find his money; the big fellow was standing at the counter at this time, and Gibbons wanted to search him; the big man would not let him, and after some bickering the three men went out together, and after that time I did not see any of the party again that night.

In cross-examination Kellerman swore that he searched Gibbons carefully all over the body for his pocket book after he claimed that he had lost his money. He had no pistol in his possession at that time. At that time witness was in his shirt sleeves. Gibbons was dressed in dark clothes.

This was the last witness examined, the Court taking an adjournment until this morning at 10 o'clock.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A THIEF broke the window of a shoe store on Fifth avenue, Monday night, and stole a pair of shoes.

ELLEN HENNESSEY was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a lot of jewelry from the family of a Mr. Russell, residing on Wylie avenue. She was employed as a domestic in the house, and it is alleged that she took the articles when she left. She awaits a hearing.

THE wood turning and sawing establishment of W. H. Roersh & Co., at Penn avenue and Twenty-sixth street, was entered Monday night, and tools of considerable value taken away. There was no apparent evidence of the place having been broken into, and it is thought that the door had been carelessly left open.

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT on Saturday evening took charge of a Canadian pony and light wagon belonging to Thomas Herrod, of the South Side. He drove the animal until he (Robert) became intoxicated, and was locked up. He was sent to jail for forty-eight hours, and yesterday was released. Robert paid $10 a day for his ride.

When in the market for anything, the first question the would-be purchaser asks is, "Where can I get the cheapest and the best?" For carpets, oil cloths, druggets, &c., there is no house west of the mountains where a finer assortment can be found than at Oliver McClintock & Co.'s, No. 33 Fifth avenue. This house has been in the carpet trade for a long series of years, and possesses superior facilities for getting the very best goods at the very lowest prices. Their present stock was bought during the recent depression in the markets, and they are therefore enabled to offer superior inducements to customers. We would advise those about furnishing new houses just erected, or those making the customary preparation for winter, to call and examine these goods before making their purchases. A larger, better assorted, or more elegant stock of carpets we have never examined, and we can therefore safely recommend the public to call on Messrs. McClintock, feeling satisfied, as we do, that their prices will be as low as goods of the same character can be bought for anywhere. Remember the number, 33 Fifth avenue.

Star Button Fasteners

for family use, for putting on Buttons on Shoes or Clothing. Price 25 cents per box, at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

The Electoral Vote

In a few States is uncertain, but there is no doubt as to the neatness of fit and excellence of suits manufactured by Bleakly & Kunz, No. 70 Smithfield street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

(*Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.*)

Pittsburgh and Baltimore C. C. and Iron Company vs. Allegheny National Bank. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by Guthrie for plaintiff in error and Shiras contra.

Schmidt & Friday vs. Rush. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by A. M. Brown for plaintiff in error and David Reed contra.

Hays et al. vs. Commonwealth. Error to Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by D. T. Watson for plaintiff in error, and A. M. Brown contra.

Appeal of Rowand et al. certiorari to the Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by Hamilton and Baldwin for plaintiff in error, and Slagle contra.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge Ketcham.*)

In the case of the United States vs. Wm. Rodgers, indicted for perjury, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged.

The next case taken up was that of C. Leightenberger & Co. vs. M. Wyle & Co.; action in involuntary bankruptcy. On trial.

Henderson E. Davis, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order made for sale of real estate, with leave to adjourn said sale from time to time, as the assignee may think best.

William Nicholson, bankrupt, Allegheny County. Register's report, under order for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens upon the fund in the hands of the assignee, presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Hiland, King & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny City. Petition of Lewis King, one of said bankrupts, for a discharge presented, and an order made for a final hearing before Register Shafer on the 15th inst.

Wm. Mahler, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Final hearing fixed for 29th inst.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Gibbons, indicted for the murder of Wm. T. Edgar. On trial. A report of the case will be found elsewhere.

Court Brevities.

CHAS. W. MCCORD, ESQ., assisted the U. S. District Attorney in the prosecution of the case of the United States vs. Wm. Rogers.

ON petition of Messrs. G. W. McGraw & Co., creditors of the Tradesman's Industrial Institute, presented in Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, a rule was granted on the purchasers to show cause why the Sheriff's sale of the property should not be set aside. The grounds on which this application is based are that there was collusion among the bidders whereby the price was kept down and an inadequate sum obtained for the building.

A BILL in equity was filed in Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday by Samuel McElhinny against S. R. Johnston, the city of Pittsburgh and the Treasurer and Controller of the city. The plaintiff sets forth that S. R. Johnston & Co., of which firm he is a member, took the contract for paving West Diamond Square and completed the work. That since then Mr. Johnston has been receiving money due the firm from the city on his account, and paying his private accounts instead of settling the debts of the firm. Mr. McElhinney asks to have a receiver appointed, and an injunction issued against the City Controller and Treasurer restraining them from paying Mr. Johnston any more money on account of the firm. The city yet owes the firm about $1,000.

The case of Hayes et al. vs. the Commonwealth, reported in Supreme Court proceedings, has reference to the cumulative voting system as provided in the Constitution. John C. McCutcheon was elected a director of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company under it, but the Company refused to recognize his right to vote. He brought suit to compel them to accept this provision of the Constitution. Application was made to the Common Pleas No. 1, which, on quo warranto, decided in favor of Mr. McCutcheon, whereupon the case was taken to the Supreme Court. On the part of the directors it is claimed that they had a right to proceed under their charter and were not bound to accept the new Constitution as it is prospective and not retrospective.

A PETITION was presented in the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday, signed by C. S. Fetterman and John W. Wiley asking for the appointment of a Supervisor for the Western District of Pennsylvania to supervise the election of the National and Congressional tickets. The Court, in accordance with the petition, appointed H. D. Gamble, Esq., one of the United States Commissioners, Chief Supervisor, with power to suggest to the Court the names of one Supervisor for each party in each election precinct of the district upon petition of a Republican and Democratic voter of the precinct asking such appointment. The duties of the supervisors thus appointed shall be, in brief, to challenge all persons to whom either of the inspectors object on suspicion of their not being qualified electors of the district, and to scrutinize the ballots and have personal supervision of the ballot boxes until all the votes are polled, the ballots counted and the returns made out, and to forward the same to the Supervisor in Chief.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS

Letters of Administration Granted and Wills Admitted to Probate During the Month of October.

Following is a statement of the business in the Register's office for the month of October:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Deceased.	*Administrator.*	*Bond.*
Daniel Ryan	Julia Ryan	$ 200
Christian Jeckert	Mary Jeckert	1,000
John Jost	John Wagner	500
Henry Meuser	Chas. Geismar	600
Wm. Kane	Catharine Kane	3,000
Walter C. Crider	Joseph Crider	100
Ed. Mahoney	M. A. Mahoney	25
Wm. Leasa	Anthony Leasa	5,000
Jos. Linhardt	W. T. Johnston	20,000
Geo. Teutberg	John H. Bell	1,500
Mary I. Dowdle	Wm. Lewis	200
Elizabeth N. Jones	Isaac Jones	4,000
Alex. Thompson	M. J. Thompson and S. R. Thompson	26,000
Geo. Schiltz	Mary Schiltz	1,200
Samuel Robinson	C. A. Robinson	400
Franz Von Paula	B. Von Paula	200
Martha Ketchum	W. P. Ketchum	600
John Kennedy	John Mooney	10,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Deceased.	*Executors.*
Mrs. Annie Wright	Dr. Hugh Wright.
Mary Ramsden	John R. Hall and John C. Rochmer
Peter Wagner	William Wess. and Jane Hays
James Hays	and J. Nelson Ewing.
James Clark	Angeline Fleming.
John W. Bennett	James Wilson.
Henry Berg	Anna Maria Berg.
Wm. McRoberts	Wm. L. McKee and Henry Large, Jr.
John Walker	Richard Crooks.
Joseph Johnston	
Gottlelb Lutty	Monika Lutty.
Agnes Eatchel	Aneicha B. Eatchell.
Jane Montgomery	Henry D. Chalfant.
Anthony Ziegler	Maria Ziegler.
Fannie Ebbert	Rev. H. C. McFarland.
James Galbreath	Philip Stackhouse and Alex. Johnston.
Dr. A. G. Walter	Mrs. F. A. Walter
John Sterritt	Mrs. Jane Sterritt and Levi Bird Duff, Esq
Carl Ludolph	Mary Ludolph.
John Dingle	Ann Dingle.
Henry Frey	Cath. Fanhaber.
Wm. Adams	James Linton and Wm. Adams.
Sarah H. McCombs	Wm. M. McCombs.
Hugh Ross	
Rev. W. D. Howard	Mrs. A. Howard.
Mary Robison	John W. Robison.
Jas. McKown	
Joseph Harrer	Christina Harrer.
John W. Redman	Susana A. Redman and Samuel S. Roberts

WEATHER RECORD.

The Temperature, and Other Things We Had Last Month

Sergeant Mitchell, of the U. S. Signal Service, reports the following record of the weather for October:

Highest barometer, 30.395, on 11th at 10:48 P. M.; lowest barometer, 29.376, on 23d at 11:48 A. M.; range, 1.019.

Highest temperature, 80°, on 21st; lowest temperature, 28°, on 16th; range 52°.

Prevailing direction of wind, west; greatest velocity of wind, 26 miles per hour, on 23d at 1:45 P. M.; total number of miles traveled, 4,926.

Total rainfall, 1.14 inches; number of clear days, 5; number of cloudy days, 0; number of days on which rain or snow fell, 16; number of fair days, 10

1875—Mean barometer, 29.982; mean thermometer, 50° 2'; rainfall, 2.36 inches.

1874—Mean barometer, 30.092, mean thermometer 45° 6'; rainfall, 0.66 inches.

1873—Mean barometer, 30.040; mean thermometer 57°; rainfall, 5.21 inches.

The Even Tenor of His Way.

Politics disturb the people from Maine to Georgia, but B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield, preserves his business equanimity and attends to the wants of his patrons by furnishing them with the neatest, best and cheapest suits in the city.

Oysters.

Ask your grocer for the STAR BRAND.

"Not all the perfumes of Arabia can whiten this little hand," cried tortured Lady MACBETH, in the famous sleep-walking scene. Ah! could she but have tried R. HAIRE'S Best Soap, what misery she would have avoided.

J. O. Flower,

Dentist, successor to R. Vandevort & Flower, No. 140 Penn avenue.

Honor in Betting.

If you bet on the election, pay your bets like men, by giving an order for a suit to Bleakly & Kunz, No. 70 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

····This is All Souls Day, and will be generally observed by the Catholic Church.

····The delays on the Pan Handle yesterday were caused by a slight wreck of freight cars near Collier Station.

····A horse ran off with a buggy on Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon and succeeded in demolishing the vehicle.

····The Allegheny Park Commission met last evening, Mr. J. C. Patterson presiding, and approved bills to the amount of $693.19.

····Mr. F. P. Case, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, is engaged in preparing copy for the printer for the Republican county ticket.

····The Coal Exchange was to have had a meeting yesterday, but for lack of sufficient attendance it was a failure. However, those who were present knew of no business to transact.

····The Coroner held inquests on twenty-three bodies during the past month. Eight of the number were killed at the Zug's mill explosion. Three out of the remaining fifteen were cases of suicides.

····The Board of Viewers has been engaged for several days in examining claims for damages by the Forbes street grade, between Brady street and Shady lane. The damages claimed so far amount to $53,000.

····The Pacific express, due here at 1:40 P. M., yesterday, was one hour and eleven minutes late at Gallitzen, about one hundred and twenty-five miles from the city, and arrived in the city three minutes ahead of time.

····Alderman Snodgrass says he signed those blank summons for Kimball, the Allegheny history man, but when first called upon in regard to the matter, was sick and did not fully explain the situation, hence the trouble.

····An 8 ply rubber belt, 135 feet long, 32 inches wide and weighing 1,046 pounds reached the city yesterday. It is intended for Jones & Laughlin's Iron Works, and is now at J. & H. Phillips, Sixth street. It cost about $800.

····Clarence Johns, one of our prominent artists, who had charge of the T. I. I. Art Gallery, and who alone is responsible for the fine display there, is now in search of the man who has charge of the funds of that defunct institution, as he is out about $450.

····That young man in Allegheny who has only fifty dollars more to pay to make out $800, which would entitle him to a paid up policy in the late defunct life insurance company, has bought a shot gun and is waiting for the collector to come around. He says he wants satisfaction.

····A large picture and mirror were found Monday night by private watchman John Trimble, on the Monongahela wharf, near the foot of Wood street. It is evident the articles had been stolen, as they were carefully secreted between two piles of metal. They were left at the Central Station.

····Dan. Rice, the irrepressible moral showman, was sold out again at Ashland, Ky., the other day. He is already announced to appear in a grand moral show this week, in which he will appear himself as the clown. He is certainly worthy of being called Dan. Rice, Phœnix. He rises so easily.

····While it is possible that a majority of the Grand Army of the Republic favors the election of Hayes, as an order it is no more a political organization than a church. Its aims are higher and nobler. The "Veteran" is an entirely independent concern, and should not be confounded with the G. A. R.

····A bright red flame in the east this morning, resembling a conflagration, heralded the rising of the sun.—*Leader*. Some people will have it that the sun might straighaways, Captain Jim Gilbert's wife were out in full force, and the R. M. Snodgrass glee club from Pittsburgh, were also in attendance. The venerable Thomas Verner, Esq., who has been for nearly sixty years a voter in that neighborhood, presided, and speeches were made by J. H. Burtt, John S. Lambie and Russell Errett, Esqs., after which the glee club furnished excellent music.

MEETING AT MANSFIELD.

Torchlight Procession—Able Speeches.

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